# The Weekly Post.

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### A SUMMER AFTERNOON.

The sunlight sleeping on the hills
In drowsy splendor dreams away
The long slow hours as if it felt
The rapture of a perfect day.

The mountains stretch, broad waving line
Of purple light along the sky,
While at their feet rich shadows veiled
Serene and fair the meadows lie.

There comes to us the hum of bees;
A bird flits by on startled wing,
And through dim arches in the woods
We hear the swaying breezes sing.

With rippling laugh and silvery sheen,
Through cool, green haunts of moss and fern,
The brook betrays its hiding place,
And clearer grows at every turn.

The wild rose lifts its blushing face
Above the wayside grasses low,
While pale wood lilies in the shade
Their snow white bells swing to and fro.

O, golden summer afternoon,
We rest content; we ask no more,
Only to hear the wind repeat
The self-same story o'er and o'er.

Only to breathe the fragrant air,
To watch the lights and shadows play,
To quaff the nectar that the sun
In brimming beakers pours to-day.

It is enough to be, to feel
The tranquil mood of field and wood,
To know God's blessing everywhere
Hath made so much that's fair and good.
—*Mary E Folsom in Springfield Republican.*

## HORATIO SEYMOUR SPEAKS

### On the Fourth of July to State Prison Convicts.

#### How the Evil They Have Done May be Changed to Good—Errors Making Folks Wise—The Conversion of Wrongs into Blessings.

(From the Utica Herald, July 5.)

On the invitation of the Warden, ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour visited Auburn Prison yesterday and addressed the convicts. He spoke as follows:

"I have declined all invitations this year to make public addresses, but when your Warden asked me to speak to you to-day I made up my mind to do so, although at the hazard of my health. My interest in the inmates of this and other prisons grows out of official duties, as I have had to act on many cases of applications for pardons. I have learned from a long experience with men in all conditions of life that none are without faults and none without virtues. I have studied characters with care. I have had to deal with Presidents and with prisoners. I have associated with those held in high honor by the American people. On the other hand, the laws of our State have placed the lives of criminal men in my hands, and it has been my duty to decide if they should live or die. The period in which I took the most active part in public affairs was one of great excitement, when passions and prejudices were aroused, and, in common with all others engaged in the controversies of the day, I have felt the bitterness of partisan strife. Nevertheless, experience has taught me to think kindly of my fellow-men. The longer I live the better I think of their hearts and the less of their heads. Everywhere, from the President's mansion to the prisoner's cell, I have learned the wisdom of that prayer which begs that we may be delivered from temptation. Another great truth is taught by experience—hope is the great reformer. We must instil this into men's minds if we wish to cultivate their virtues or enable them to overcome their vices. It has been said that despair is the unpardonable sin, for it paralyzes every sentiment that leads to virtue or happiness. For this reason, when Governor of this State, I did all I could to gain the passage of laws which enable each one of you, by good conduct, to shorten the terms of your imprisonment, and if I had my way you would have a share in the profits of your labor. But I stand before you to-day to speak of another ground of hope, of a higher and more lasting character than mere money gain or shortened terms of imprisonment, and what I have to say does not point to you alone, but men of all conditions. I do not mean to take the place of those who teach you your religious duties. They are far more able to make these clear to your minds; yet it is sometimes the case that we see things in lights in which they are not usually placed before us, and some thoughts which have occurred to me in a review of life may be of interest and value to you. When we grow old we are struck with the fleetness of time; our lives seem to be compressed into one brief period, and we suddenly find that pursuits we have followed are closed, and we are confronted with the question, not what we have gained, nor what positions we have held, but what we are in ourselves. We know it is our duty to do what is right, and to avoid doing wrong, and when we look back if we add up all of our good deeds on the one hand and our bad acts on the other we find a startling balance against us. When men reach my time of life their minds turn toward the past, and they travel backward the paths they have followed. They see things from the opposite side on which they were viewed from youth onward, and are struck by truths which never break upon their minds until they look back upon them.

"Sitting before my fire on a winter's evening, and musing, as old men are apt to do about their acts, their errors, their successes, or their failures, it occurred to me what I would do if I had the power, and was compelled to wipe out twenty acts of my life. At first it seemed as if this was an easy thing to do. I had done more than twenty wrong things for which I had always felt regret, and was about to seize my imaginary sponge and rub them out at once, but I thought it best to move with care, to do as I had done to others, lay my character out upon the dissecting table and trace all the influences which had made or marred it. I found, to my surprise, if there were any golden threads running through it, they were wrought out by the regrets felt at the wrong; that these regrets had run through the course of my life, guiding my footsteps through all its intricacies and problems, and if I should obliterate all of these the act to which these golden threads were attached—whose lengthening lines were woven into my very nature—if I should obliterate all of these, I should destroy what little there was of virtue in my moral make up. Thus I learned that the wrong act, followed by the just regret and by thoughtful caution to avoid all errors, made me a better man than I should have been if I had never fallen. In this I found hope for myself and hope for others, and I tell you who sit before me, as I say to all in every condition, that if you will you can make yourselves better men than if you had never fallen into errors or crimes. A man's destiny does not turn upon the fact of his doing or not doing wrong, for all men will do it; but of how he bears himself, what he does, and what he thinks after the wrong act. It was well said by Confucius, the Chinese sage, that a man's character is decided, not by the number of times he falls, but by the number of times he lifts himself up. I do not know why evil is permitted in this world, but I do know that each one of us has the magical power to transmute it into good. Every one before me can if he will make his past errors sources of moral elevation. Is this not a grand thought, which should not only give us hope, but which should inspire us with firm purposes to exercise this power which makes us akin to the Almighty? For he has given it to us and has pointed out in His word how we shall use it. The problem meets us at every step. There is nothing we do which will not make us better or worse. I do not speak merely of great events, but of the thoughts upon our beds, the toil in the workshops, and the little duties which attend every hour. God in His goodness does not judge us so much by what we do; but when we have done things right or wrong, our destiny mainly turns upon what we think and do after their occurrence. It is then we decide if they shall lift us up to a higher level, or bear us down to a lower grade of morals. Our acts mainly spring from impulses or accidents—the sudden temptation, imperfect knowledge, or erring judgment. It is the afterthought that gives them their hue. The world may not see this; it may frown upon the deed and upon the man, who nevertheless by his regrets makes it one which shall minister to purity and virtue in all his after life. You who sit before me in some ways have advantage over other men whose minds are agitated by the hopes and tears of active pursuits, who find no time by their thoughts to make them tend to virtue and to happiness. With each of you in a little time the great question will be not if you are to be set free, not what the world thinks of you, and what you have, but what you are, for death often knocks at the door of your cells, and some of your number are carried from their narrow walls to the more narrow walls of the grave. Let it not be thought that I prove wrong may be done so that good may follow. With St Paul I protest against such inference from the truth that men are saved by repentance of their sins.

"But let us look further into this subject, for it deeply concerns us. Though we are unable to recall the errors of the past, we may so deal with them that they will promote our virtue, our wisdom, and our happiness. Upon this point I am not theorizing. Whoever thinks will learn that human experience proves this. Let us take the case of our errors. We could find if we could rub them all out that we should destroy the wisdom they have given us. if we have taken care to make our errors teach us wisdom. Who could spare their sorrows? How much that is kind and sympathetic in our natures which leads us to minister to the griefs of others, and thus make our own give us consolation and sympathies, grow out of what are felt as keen calamities when they befall us? Following out the line of my thoughts when I assumed that I had the power, and was compelled to drown in Lethean waters certain acts, I found I could not spare errors which call forth regrets, mistakes which teach us wisdom, or the sorrows which soften character, and make us sensible of the sympathies which gives beauty to the intercourse of life. As I had to obliterate twenty events, I found I could best spare the successes or triumphs which had only served to impart courage in the battle of life, and had but little influence in forming character. It is true, that wherever and whatever we are, we can so deal with the past that we can make it give up to us virtue and wisdom; we can, by our regrets, do more than the alchemist aims at when he seeks to transmute base metal into gold; for we can make wrong the seed of right and righteousness; we can transmute error into wisdom; we can make sorrows bloom into a thousand forms like fragrant flowers. These great truths should not only give us contentment with our positions, but hope for the future. The great question what we are presses itself upon us as we grow old, or flashes upon us when our lives are cut short by accident or disease. Within these walls but few days pass without that question being forced upon the minds of some who have reached the end of life's journey. Surely, it should give hope and consolation to all to feel that they can, in the solitude of the cell or in the gloom of the prison, by thought, by self-examination, make out of the past with its crimes, its errors, and its sorrows, the very means by which they can lift themselves into higher and happier conditions. This work of transmuting evil into good is a duty to be done by all conditions of men, and it can be wrought out as well in the prisoner's cell as in the highest and most honorable positions. All human religion holds out hope to men who feel regret for every evil act. I wish to call your minds to that amazing truth that there is a Being who rules the world with such benevolence that He enables weak and erring mortals, if they will, to turn their very sorrows and errors into sources of happiness. We have many theories in these days, in which men try to tell us how the world, acting upon certain fixed laws has evolved itself; that it goes on by a process that regards nothing but certain rules of advancement, regardless of all other considerations, save their own irresistible, self-compelling principles. But here we have a truth, not only given us in holy writ, but proved by our own experience, that mental regret will convert a material wrong into a blessing, or if the offender wills, it will make the same a hundred-fold more hurtful if he rejoices in wrong-doing or hardens his heart against regret. Materialism, evolution, pantheism, or any of the theories which deny the government of an intelligent God, are confuted by this truth, that we can, by conforming to His laws, which demand repentance, convert evil into good, or by violating them, make evil ten-fold more deadly and destructive. We can by our minds and sentiments change the influence of material events, and vary the action of laws which govern the world. If man, with all his weakness, can do this, it can only be by the aid of a higher power which shapes, directs, and regulates.

"I know that what I have said is but an imperfect statement of the great truths, compared with the teachings of the pulpit, which you hear each Sunday. As my purpose is merely to speak to you what I have learned in the walks of life, I could give you from this narrow field but partial views of great truths. They may be of no value to you, yet I trust you will accept them at least as proof of my sympathies with your condition and sorrows; for if any ambition lingers in the breast of him who speaks to you now, it is that he may be the friend and adviser of the erring and wrong-doer. He has been taught by self-examination and the study of others that we all belong to that class, and that we owe to one another any aid we can give to our fellows when they fall by the wayside."

## A SERF'S FREEDOM

### And the Remarkable Way it was Purchased

(From a recent volume of Russia Sketches.)

Count Scheremetieff, a descendant of one of the most ancient Boyard families, possessed more than one hundred thousand male souls, as serfs were then called in Russia, the women not being counted either in the census or the tax lists. Among these serfs there were many who had been allowed to go into business for themselves. Some of these had made fortunes, others had even become millionaires. The conditions of the count's inheritance forbade his selling any male serf his freedom. Among the number there was one who had established himself at Riga, and was at the head of a great banking-house of that city,—an ancient house which had existed under German control for a century, and was well known and highly respected in all the European cities.

The serf, who was now the head of the house, felt his humiliating position very keenly. His sons were excluded from alliances with families who were their equals in fortune and education, for no daughter of these families would wed a slave, even were he ten times a millionaire, as the Russian law compels the wife to accept the social position of her husband.

The banker, who had almost despaired of obtaining his own freedom, journeyed every year to St. Petersburg to sue for that of his children. The freedom of the daughters was cheerfully granted, for Count Scheremetieff was of those chivalrous noblemen whose motto is *noblesse oblige*. There are many such in Russia, the descendants of the old reigning houses of the Empire. These nobles lent an almost unanimous support to the project of Alexander II. for the emancipation of the serfs, although the carrying out of the measure cost a large share of their fortunes.

Upon the banker's last visit to St. Petersburg he had offered the count half a million rubies for the freedom of his sons. The count had refused as usual, but he had showed the banker great attention, inviting him to dine at his house, where he was treated as a peer by the elite of the Russian nobility.

A few months after, early in the spring, he returned sad and despairing to St. Petersburg. His eldest son, having been sent to England on business connected with the house, had become acquainted with the daughter of a leading manufacturer. The young people were deeply in love, but, under existing circumstances, they could not marry. The banker resolved, if necessary, to sacrifice his whole fortune to purchase the freedom of his eldest son. Upon his arrival he found the Gulf of Finland blockaded with ice, thus shutting off all communication with the interior.

Knowing the count's extreme liking for oysters, the banker purchased a keg on the route and brought them along with him. The count had some friends to breakfast, but the delicacy he most cared for was lacking, and loud wails arose from him and his guests in consequence. In the midst of the general lamentation our banker entered, and the count invited him to stay to breakfast.

"You have come again with that everlasting refrain," said the count, laughing. "I remember hearing you sing it in my father's lifetime, when I was but a child. You don't know what a fine chance for gaining your freedom has just been opened to you, but you have missed it as I have my oysters."

"What chance?" asked the banker, with a deep sigh, and yet with a gleam of hope in his eyes. "Perhaps your honor is in some monetary embarrassment. What sum do you require?"

"Go to the deuce with your money!" answered the count; "I despise it. But if you only had brought some oysters."

"What would you do if I were to bring you some?" asked the banker, his heart throbbing violently.

"What would I do ?" returned the count, sure that there were no oysters in St. Petersburg, and feeling perfectly safe in making any promise in this regard, no matter how preposterous. "What would I do?" I would give you your liberty. Then I should not only have my oysters, but my ears would be forever free from this eternal hue and cry of yours."

"Would you truly give me my freedom and my fortune with it ?" cried the banker, eagerly. "Are you really in earnest ?"

"I was never more so in my life," laughed the count. "For this once I will transgress our old family law, but only on one condition."

"Name it ?" cried the banker, eagerly.

"You are to bring me the oysters this very day and not order them from Riga."

"Do you pledge me your word of honor ?"

"Yes, my solemn word of honor," replied the count, still laughing at the banker's absurd idea of finding oysters in St. Petersburg where his servants had for the last twenty-four hours been seeking them in vain.

"I take you for my witnesses, gentlemen," said the banker, hastening to leave before the count had time to repent of his promise.

"O, yes, we are your witnesses; but hurry and bring us your oysters," cried the merry guests, laughing as they foresaw the banker's discomfiture.

"They shall soon be forthcoming, gentlemen," he answered, as he hastened away.

Upon the banker's visit at St. Petersburg, he always lodged at the count's own hotel with his chief intendant. He had not far to go, and in a few moments, when the guests were making themselves merry ever his illusion, the door opened and he entered rolling a keg of oysters. The count looked blank, but the guests began to clamor for the oysters.

"Hold !" cried the banker, "I do not doubt your honor's word, but I am a man of business, and I prefer to have the agreement made in writing, I may die of joy, your honor may die of chagrin, before the promise is carried out. Give me the writing, and I will deliver you the oysters."

So saying, he opened the keg, displaying the largest and finest Holstein bivalves imaginable.

"The banker is right, count," exclaimed the guests; "but end this business quickly, for we are suffering the horrors of Tantalus. Order pen, ink and paper."

"O, I will save you that trouble!" said the banker, and taking a piece of white chalk from his pocket, he wrote the following agreement on the stave of the oyster keg:

"I, the undersigned, in consideration of a stated recompense, hereby declare my serf, M. N., and his family, residents of Rigra, free henceforth and forever. Signed in the presence of the following witnesses——"

"Now," he added, presenting the chalk and stave to the count, "your honor and these gentlemen will do me the favor to sign this document, while I, for the last time, discharging my office as serf, proceed to open the oysters."

The count put a good face on a bad matter; he signed, and the guests followed him. Then all the gentlemen shook hands with the banker and congratulated him on his good fortune. But the count would not allow his former serf to play the role of servant, he compelled him to take a seat at the table. The decanters were filled with champaign, and after they had all drunk to the health of the now free citizen, the gentlemen turned with great zest to the oysters, which were soon finished.

The writer of this sketch has himself seen the orignal decree of emancipation written with chalk on the oaken stave; inclosed in a gold frame it occupies the place of honor among the many fine pictures in the banker's drawing room. There it will always hang, reminding the wealthy and honorable family of those old days of serfdom, which, God be praised, are now over.

## VERY REMARKABLE, IF TRUE.

### A Daughter Successfully Removes Part of Her Mother's Skull.

(From the Cumberland News.)

A middle aged lady, who resides near Wellers, Pa., a few miles from this city, whose name is omitted by request of friends, was afflicted by scrofula, the seat of disorder being in her head. She suffered terrible agony from the pressure of the diseased cranium upon the brain and her physician decided that the only means of relief was the removal of the top of her skull. He never attempted the operation, however, fearing she might die from its effects. The woman continued to suffer, and her son, who was afflicted with the same disease, determined to take the risk and perform the operation. He was considerably of a mechanical genius, and he soon constructed a fine saw for the purpose, the material used being wire from an old hoop-skirt. After he had finished the instrument, although he had no surgical knowledge, he begun the operation of sawing through the skull at a point two inches below the summit of the cranium.

After working some time at the operation the young man was taken ill and died. After his death the lady's daughter, a young lady of nineteen or twenty, decided to continue the work, and did so, succeeding in removing the top of her mother's head, relieving the terrible pain and probably saving her life. She was occupied several days in the operation, which was a delicate and dangerous one, ordinarily only to be performed by the most skilful surgeon. If the improvised instrument had been driven too deep and penetrated the delicate covering of the brain, instant death would have resulted, and that some accident of the sort did not occur is one of the most astonishing facts about the matter. She undertook the operation as a desperate resort, and the exercise of nerve which sustained her was wonderful. Once while working she fainted, and frequently she would throw down the saw, declaring she would go no further. Her mother, whose enormous will power was not less wonderful, always urged her to proceed, saying: "If I can stand it, you should do the same, as it is the only way of saving my life." No anæsthetic was used, and the afflicted woman carefully watched and directed the operation.

Instantaneous relief followed the removal of the diseased bone, although the disease was not eradicated. The removed bone was replaced by a silken cap, carefully fitted. The operation was performed over six months ago, and the lady was at last accounts alive and cheerful, though, of course, confined to a limited sphere of action. She took a very philosophical view of the affair, and seems grateful that relief was afforded, although she will remain an invalid for life.

## STORE ORDER SYSTEM.

### The Prohibition of it to be Enforced In Ohio.

(Columbus Special.)

The State Commission of Labor Statistics has sent out blanks all over the State in order to collect data as to violations of law by employers in paying off employes in scrip or goods, under the Edwards' law, passed last spring. It will be an easy matter to punish those found guilty, as it is made the duty of Prosecuting Attorneys to lay all cases before the Grand Jury whenever a bona fide information is filed. The facts in regard to these impositions on workingmen will, when gathered in, be sent out for the guidance of those whose duty it is to see the laws executed. The Labor Commissioner has already proof of instances where the scrip paid out at par is redeemed at sixty-five cents on the dollar, and where the traffic in it is reduced to a system. In other instances those who are paid in scrip are compelled to travel ten miles in order to reach the stores at which the stuff is redeemed in goods sold at least 30 per cent. above market prices.

## TOOMBS OF GEORGIA,

### On the Causes of the Non-Success of the Rebellion.

#### It Was All Owing to Jeff. Davis' Remarkable Incapacity.

(Interview with Robt. Toombs in Phila. Times.)

"What, in your opinion, was the cause of the failure of the Confederacy?"

"If I had to name one thing that was most fatal, I should say the conscript act. That demoralized the troops and the country. There was no necessity for it, and it sprung from Mr. Davis' desire to have the appointment of officers. He was crazy over his West Point martinets, and when he could not appoint the officers of the volunteers he went to Congress and demanded the conscript law and got it. I said at the time: The cause is lost, and this should be its epitaph: 'Killed by West Point.' In general terms the absolute inefficiency at Richmond was the cause of our failure. Davis is a remarkable character. He is a good writer and that is all. He was a slow man and always acted rashly at last. His delay was not caused by deliberation, but was a combination of variety and a refusal to think. He is a very small military man. His idea of war was based upon the experience in the Breckinridge campaign. I told him that ninety per cent. of war was business—that we must organize a victory rather than trust to fighting entirely. I urged him to send to England to buy all the arms there. He ordered 8,000 rifles. Joe Brown of Georgia, had more arms for a long time than the Confederacy had. Under pretence of giving the Unionists time to leave the South, I kept our ports open for sixty days. No new government ever started with such unlimited credit as we had. We had any amount of cotton offered us. I urged Mr. Davis to send to England as fast as it could be carried, and buy ships and arms with it. We could have borrowed any amount we wanted. The first loan made was $50,000 when it should have been $5,000,000. But it seemed to be impossible to get the Government to look at the matter in a serious light. I advanced some $15,000 myself for office rent, etc. Semmes was there, begging for cotton and pledging himself to bring back ships and arms for every bale he took. He finally got, I think, three hundred bales. The financial records of the Confederacy was a failure that would have been ludicrous had it not been so serious. With unlimited credit, backed by a rich and patriotic people and controlling the leading staple of the world, our bills were soon so low down that it was said the Government ran the presses all day and the niggers ran them all night. Had the first sixty days of the Confederate Government been properly improved we could have so organized that defeat would have been impossible. At one time it was announced that there was an error of $600,000,000 in the amount of bills out and the amount on the books of the Government. There was never a moment during the war when Davis actually appreciated the situation. Why, after the march of the Confederates from Rappahannock to Sharpsburg and back, when they had swept everything before them, numbers not availing anything against them, Davis thought the war was over and actually began to quarrel about who had whipped it. He was as jealous as a Bantam hen, and once started to have me arrested for ridiculing him. I am thoroughly satisfied that the establishment of a Government under Mr. Davis was an impossibility. Indeed the fight was haphazard from beginning to end, without method or statesmanship, and sustained only by miraculous valor as long as it was. The Constitution was a good one, but there praise of the Confederate Government, and its works, must end."

THE FLIGHT AND AFTER.

"Did you see much of Davis during the war?"

"Not much after I left the Cabinet; our relationship to that time had been pleasant enough. The Confederate Government went to pieces in the little town in which I live. Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Reagan and others came to my house. Mr. Davis stayed at a neighbor's house. From that point each man went to save himself. I saddled my mare, Gray Alice, and put out of my back gate for the mountains. I was disguised in the most effectual manner. I had my whiskers painted red and was dressed in journey-up-jeans clothes. I was known as Major Morton. I bought a clipper that was to sail with me from near Columbus. I had worked my way down to the river, when the Yankees captured my little ship. I went back to the mountains and next struck out for Mobile, where I was sheltered by Miss Evans, the authoress of 'Beulah,' 'St. Elmo,' etc. From Mobile I went to New Orleans, and was taken out by a British ship. I went to Havana and thence to France. After I returned to America I heard that Badeau wanted me and I went through to Canada, and stayed there awhile. Then I came home."

"Have you ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government?"

"No, sir. The last oath I took was to the Confederate States, and I shall never take another. I do not like the General Government and I would not consent to serve it in any capacity. It is a temporary concern at best. The Constitution has no power within itself to enforce itself. It depends solely on the good faith of the people, and that guarantee alone cannot continue to bind together a great country of diverse interests. I have never really believed since '50 that this Union was a perpetuity. The terrible experience of the late war will probably deter any faction from making a row for the next few years. Had it not been for this, the West might have precipitated a collision during the election muddle of '76. I have no faith in the Puritan New Englanders, the fellows that Macauley said were opposed to bear-baiting, not because it hurt the bear, but because it pleased the people. As to the talk about the Northern people forgiving me, I have nothing to say. As I have not forgiven them, and don't expect to, I am indifferent as to the state of their feelings."

SOME GREAT MEN OF THE PAST.

"Who was the greatest man with whom you were thrown in public life?"

"All in all, Mr. Webster was the greatest man I ever knew. Not the most eloquent but the greatest. As a regulator of men Clay was his superior, and on occasions Clay was as eloquent as men could well be. Calhoun was the greatest logician I ever knew. It may seem strange, but the two most eloquent men I ever heard were Yankees—Choate and Prentiss. They were incomparable. Prentiss was the most eloquent, probably, but Choate was the best debater. I saw Choate and Webster pitted once, and to Webster's discomfiture. In those days our statesmen were much better scholars than they are now. There was less general education, but higher special education. The greatest Southerner I ever knew, and probably the greatest man ever produced by the South, was McDuffie and the most eloquent Southerner, W. C. Preston, both Carolinians. No, sir; McDuffie was a Georgian and Preston a Virginian. Randolph was a remarkable man, but depended more upon his eccentric, unique manner than upon his real greatness. Vazewell was one of the most finished orators I ever heard, and W. L. Yancey was emphatically a first class talker."

"What is your opinion of the Presidents with whom you were thrown?"

"I knew every President personally, except Washington, Jefferson and the elder Adams. I saw Jackson inaugurated, and sat by Quincy Adams when he died. I was not intimate, perhaps, with Pierce, the best gentleman of them all; he did not have any especial force, but was clever and correct. Mr. Fillmore was a fine scholar and an honest man. He asked me to join his Cabinet, and offered me the Secretaryship of the Treasury. I declined to accept it, and suggested Governor Jenkins of Georgia, as a proper man. He then offered Jenkins the navy, which was declined. Mr. Taylor had already offered me the Secretaryship of War, which I declined, suggesting George W. Crawford, who was appointed. Taylor was the most ignorant President of them all. It was amazing how little he knew. He was a soldier and nothing else. Van Buren was the most accomplished statesman, but he was not a broad man. He was shrewd rather than sagacious or wise. Tyler was great at a female seminary commencement or a cattle show. He was a pretty speaker, you know. When he was elected to go and deliver the address of welcome to Lafayette, Webster said to me that he never knew a man who could make a pretty speech that was fit for much else, and this truth I think goes without exception. Tyler was very eloquent and finished, however. 'Old Buck' was a good President, a fine statesman in a small way, and an unequaled leader of small bodies of men."

ABOUT THAT ROLL CALL.

Mr. Toombs says he never said that he would live to call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument, but says "that was a fancy lie started by Jack Hale of New Hampshire."

## A DRUNKEN DEMON

### Holds a City in Siege and the People Paralyzed.

#### He Crowns His Crimes With a Most Brutal Murder.

MACON, GA., July 8.—A case is being tried here and will probably be concluded to-morrow, that resembles in some respects, the Currie-Porter killing in Texas, though it has few of its revolting features and has much more extenuation.

Abner Gibson of Macon, is a young man of splendid character, of fine capacities and great popularity. He always commanded a leading situation, and was not only one of the most pleasant, but one of the most competent of the younger men of Macon. He had only one fault—that of getting on an occasional "spree." Whenever he was in his cups he lost all of his pleasant characteristics and became noisy, aggressive and desperate. He would force a fight with his best friend, and without the shadow of a pretext. His friends, and even his acquaintances, understood that when he was drinking he was dangerous, and must be humored or avoided.

On the 6th of last November he was on one of his worst frolics. He had a difficulty in the afternoon, striking one of his best friends, who, knowing his condition, did not resent the blow. He walked through the streets brandishing his pistol, and threatening every one he met. He was disarmed three times, but reappeared regularly with a new weapon, once coming out with a shot gun. At about dark he was walking up Third street when he saw two acquaintances. They dodged him, one of them saying: "There is Gibson with his pistol out, and he is just as likely to shoot one of us as anybody." They stepped out of sight in the shadow of the door. He saw them, however, and, walking up, presented his pistol at them and demanded that they show up. They cried out that they were "his best friends," and that he must not shoot.

He kept them under cover of his pistol for awhile, and finally, turning to a stranger named Coleman, a circus "fakir" as they are called, said: "What son of a b—h is this?" Coleman seemed to take in the situation and said: "I'm your friend." He then tried to walk off, doubtless seeing that he was in danger, but Gibson kept him covered with his pistol and made him stand. Finally Coleman said: "You are not going to kill a defenseless man?" Gibson replied: "Well, I hate to do it, but I must." Coleman said: "Oh, let us all go in and take a drink. I'll treat the crowd," at this remark putting his hand in his pocket. As he did so, with a hurried exclamation Gibson put his pistol up and fired, striking Coleman just above the nipple. Coleman was seen to stoop almost to the ground as he received the ball, and then straightening up ran down the street. Gibson coolly held his ground and continued firing, striking Coleman again in the leg. Coleman then staggered and fell.

Gibson, seeing this, hurried away, and went up the street. He entered a bar room and cleaned it out. He halted every one that passed or approached him, and literally held possession of the streets for nearly two hours. No attempt was made to arrest him, and indeed it was known that he was literally crazy and frenzied. The excitement was intense, and at length, about nine o'clock, the Mayor organized a posse, and went up to Third street to arrest Gibson or kill him. He had left the scene, however, and was not found until the ensuing night, when he was captured on the south-bound train, hid under a pile of shawls. He had on two pistols and a knife when captured, but offered no resistance. He was at once put in jail, where he has remained ever since. Coleman died the day after the shooting.

The preliminary trial developed a terrible case against Gibson, showing that Coleman did all he could to put off the trouble, and was unarmed and defenseless—that the killing was utterly without cause or reason—the man never having seen each other before. In the first trial, which took place a few months since, insanity was pleaded, while some offset was made to the general report of the shooting, and without farther result. Gibson is surrounded by his friends, and has the best counsel that money can secure. His family is rich and devoted, and is one that stands high in Georgia. They claim to be able to show that Coleman was armed, and that when he put his hand in his pocket it was for the purpose of drawing the pistol. They claim that he dropped it after the first shot was fired. Gibson has been petted and provided with luxuries since his confinement, and it is said has kept his position as bookkeeper in the house he served at the time of the killing, the books being regularly taken at the jail. Coleman had been in Macon only a few days when he was killed.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE AMERICAN SIR JOSEPH.

When I was young I served a term
As partner in a dry goods firm;
I measured calico "and sich"
Till I got to be immensely rich.
I got so rich and I lived so free
That now I am a Senator and LL. D.

In politics I made my trail
By twisting the British lion's tail:
When my party fiddles I always dance,
And I punch Jeff Davis when I get a chance.
I punch Jeff Davis so remarkablee
That now I am a Senator and LL. D.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

REPRESENTATIVE W. D. KELLEY is writing letters to the Philadelphia *Times* from Europe.

BLACKBALLING has become so common in the London Clubs that no social disgrace necessarily follows for the rejected candidate.

A RECKLESS drunkard at Shakopee, Minn., crunched a wine glass between his teeth and swallowed it. He soon died in dreadful agony.

THE first two days of the sale of the late Mme. Musard's jewels at Paris, produced about $180,000. The sensation lot was a necklace of seven rows of pearls which brought $34,000.

DURING a pilgrimage of 60,000 Poles to a miracle-working picture of the Virgin at Crenstoken, a thunder-storm broke out, destroyed the tree bearing the picture, and killed fifteen persons.

THE New York Bowery Theater, after an existence of more than half a century has ended its career as an English theater, and under a new name will be opened in September as a German theater.

A THOROUGHBRED white horse is so great a rarity in Europe, unless it be an importation from the East, that the birth of such an animal has been thought worthy of an announcement in *Le Sport*.

A SON of the late Clement C. Moore, who should be known to everybody, little and big, as the author of "The Night Before Christmas," was married at St. George's Hanover Square, last month, to a Miss Robinson, of New York.

BISHOP COXE publishes a letter in the *Churchman* in which he says that the new Bible revision will be a most useful gift to scholars, but that to take the place of the common version it will prove unsatisfactory to an alarming extent.

A TEN dollar bill with the following words written across the face was passed over the counter of a shop at Ithica, New York, last Moday: "This is the last of a fortune of $100,000 left me by my uncle. Jasper Gould. Beware of women and wine."

MR. J. FOSTER KIRK, the historian of "Charles the Bold" and the editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*, was married last week to Miss Olney, whose novel, "Through Winding Ways," has been one of the attractions of *Lippincott's* for some months past.

M. LEON CHOTTEAU is now in New York superintending the publication in book form of his conferences with the leading commercial bodies of America in reference to the proposed reciprocal treaty of commerce between this country and France. He returns to France in a fortnight with a cheerful confidence on the happy result of his visit.

THE Tile Club, an association of New York artists, knows how to take a vacation. Last week it started out for its summering, embarking on a sumptuously appointed canal boat, with commissary stores and everything else sufficient for a three weeks' voyage. Its route is up the Hudson, thence it will seek Lake Champlain by way of the canals. No heat, no dust, no seasickness, no haste.

ONE of the institutions of London is the charwoman, or chorewoman. Does a woman fail as a servant, does the eyesight of a seamstress give way, is the wife or widow of an artisan or laborer overtaken by adversity, she falls into the great army of charwomen. Some are trustworthy, and are employed for years in the same family and take care of the house. Their pay is from fifty to seventy-five cents a day, with food.

DR. HUNTLEY, a rough and ready preacher, recently preaching at a revival meeting in Kenosha, was considerably annoyed by some girls on the back seats, who were whispering and laughing. Huntley stood it until his tropical hair began to feel like an army blanket in July, when he said: "You girls over there on the back seats had better get married, and then you won't have so much infernal giggling about you." The girls sobered up in about two seconds, and blushed clear to the ruffles about the tops of their dresses, and from that on you could have heard a coupling-pin drop.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD denies the story, in "The Children's Centennial History," that he refused to give up the body or the effects of Colonel James Cameron, who was killed at Bull Run. He was not at that time chief in command and received no application, and recalls his conduct when Colonel Baker was killed at Ball's Bluff to show that he would have honored any proper request in regard to Colonel Cameron's remains. In conclusion he remarks: "I had the grave of Colonel Cameron, near the stone building at the intersection of the Sudley road and Warrenton turnpike, marked, that his body might be delivered to his friends whenever properly applied for."

SIR HENRY BESSEMER has had an experience enjoyed by few inventors, of living to see the world-wide results of his invention and the economy in resources which has resulted frem their use. It is estimated from data obtained all over the world that in labor and material the civilized countries of the globe are gainers to the amount of $100,000,000 a year, by using the Bessemer process of converting ore into steel, while the saving in steel rails in Great Britain alone is estimated at $850,000,000 during the life of one set of these improved articles. In view of these facts few persons will begrudge the inventor the $5,250,000 which he has received in royalities.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

**Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 12, 1879.**


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We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

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#### A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

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### FOURTH OF JULY TEXTS.

The Democrats of Congress, backed by an overwhelming majority of the voters, have given the American people, as the points of the extra session, a Fourth of July present worthy of the day:

1. Elections free from the influence or control of Federal bayonets.

2. Test oaths stricken from the statute books.

3. Impartial method of selecting jurors in the Federal courts.

4. The abolition, practically, of the system of Deputy Marshals, employed to do partisan work at the polls, at the cost of the general tax payers of the country.

It was to accomplish some of these great guarantees of civil liberty, the Declaration of Independence was promulgated in 1776.

The Democratic Congress, therefore, has given the American people additional cause to celebrate and honor this glorious anniversary of the birthday of the Nation.

### ARE WE AN ANGLO-SAXON PEOPLE?

Many persons who should know better take every opportunity to speak of this country as, in a certain sense, Anglo-Saxon. They mean English, but they use the other term because it seems to sound better than plain "English." "*Anglo-Saxon*" is a particularly choice phrase on many tongues,

Probably not one in a hundred of those who claim an Anglo-Saxon origin for the American people have studied the subject sufficiently to know whether they are right or wrong. They do know that the original settlers of New England and Virginia were English, and they assume that the present American population is therefore of English descent. The literature, language and laws are of English origin, and it is these three elements of national life that alone can justify the claim that this is an Anglo-Saxon country. But as regards population it is a fact that hardly a quarter of the American people trace their origin to English or Anglo-Saxon blood.

The whole population of the American calonies a hundred years ago was about 3,000,000. But even that was not all of English origin. It included a considerable white element that was not English, and also a large number of negro slaves. It is within bounds to say that the Anglo-American population of that time did not exceed 2,000,000.

The tide of immigration first became noticeable about sixty years ago. In 1817 some 15,000 passengers who might be classed as immigrants, were landed at American ports. It is estimated that the number landed from 1789 to 1820 was about 250,000. In the latter year the statistics of immigration were first officially prepared. They show that from 1820 to 1878, the whole number of aliens arriving in the United States was 9,630,793. Adding the 250,000 who had arrived before 1820, we have a total of almost 10,000,000 of immigrants in less than ninety years.

Evidence of the nationality of all these immigrants is not available, but it is very certain that the proportion of English was comparatively small. Statistics kept at New York, when the arrivals from May 5, 1847, to March 31st, 1879, numbered 5,782,183, show that the percentage of English was only 12.94. Of the whole number landed in the time stated, 2,165,232 came from Germany; 2,020,0 1, from Ireland, and 742,271, from England. England contributed less than three-quarters of a million to over five millions sent by other countries. Supposing the proportion to have been about the same from the beginning, about 1,250,000 of the 9,880,793 immigrants landed from 1789 to 1878, came from England.

There were some 2,000,000 of English and their descendants in the United States a hundred years ago. About 1,250,000 English, or possibly a few thousand more, have been added since. The other nationalities added since 1789 number 8,630,793. The offspring of these is certainly much greater than that of the original English colonists and the English immigrants added in 90 years, and yet men talk and write of the American people of to-day as Anglo-Saxon.

This is not an Anglo-Saxon country. It contains an Anglo-Saxon (or English) element, just as it contains a Eutonic element, and a Celtic one, but to claim predominance for that element, and credit it with the better qualities of the American people, is to betray a very discreditable ignorance of facts, or to pervert them in a very dishonorable way. In fact it may well be doubted if 25 per cent. of American blood at the present time came from English sources.

### THE BLOOD TAX.

The *Dispatch* comes out in defence of the prohibitory customs tax on quinine, in the interest of two great monopolists in Philadelphia. It incorrectly states the tariff tax is still levied on the raw material, and characterizes the repeal of the duty on the extracts and salts of quinine, which passed both Houses of Congress and has been signed by Mr. HAYES, as "an entering wedge which will lead to the final abolition of every phase of the tariff." This is the merest bosh. If the protective system depends on such an unmitigated swindle as the quinine tax the sooner it goes by the boards the better. But we believe nothing of the kind. And besides, if the repeal of the quinine tax is a blow at protection, the "American system" must have few friends in Congress, for it passed the House by a two-thirds vote and there was only one vote against it in the Senate.

Quinine (the extracts or salts of a bitter bark) is constantly used in the West and South and in many parts of the North in arresting miasmatic fevers. The bark is admitted duty free, but on the extracts there is a tariff duty of twenty per cent., which is in effect prohibitory. The importation of the raw material last year amounted to nearly five millions of pounds valued at $1,423,302, but the sick and hospitals of the country, because of the prohibitory tariff, paid on this importation in its manufactured state, a bonus of seven hundred thousand dollars to a pair of very wealthy quinine manufacturers. It is well styled a blood tax. The Government gets no revenue from it to speak of; last year the imports were larger than usual because of the yellow fever and yet the duties only amounted to $10,000; but this prohibitory tariff enables the Philadelphia manufacturers to swell their extraordinary gains by putting the screws to the consumers of the West and South. One of the two great quinine manufacturers is reported to possess a fortune of eighteen millions of dollars and the other ten millions. Seven hundred thousand dollars a year is the estimate of their profits, because of the tariff bonus, yet the Government does not get revenue sufficient from it to pay the cost of collection. It is a tax for the benefit of these millionaire manufacturers levied on every human being in the land, rich or poor, who is compelled to use quinine.

The idea of the *Dispatch* in connecting this mammoth job, the result of successful lobbying at Washington, when the Radical party was in the zenith of its power, with the principle of Protection to American industry, is not only nonsensical, but it is a deadly blow to our home interests. If Pennslyvania champions the blood tax, as a part of its protective system, a storm of indignation will arise throughout the country, that will soon make short-work of its protected interests. We favor reasonable protection to American industry as a principle of public policy, but the attempt to make this principle responsible for such an attrocious blood tax as this quinine duty, to pile up millions for men who are already millionaires, is the most effective weapon that could be put into the hands of the free traders.

A FEW figures show how the quinine monopolists coined money, under the tariff duty they lobbied through Congress. A million and a quarter of ounces were sold every year at $3 40 per ounce, the protection duty being worth from 50 to 70 cents an ounce. Every person who took a quinine pill paid a cent on it to the Philadelphia monopolist. They made off the duty $700,000 a year and the Government only got $10,000. Yet Col. TOM BAYNE, in an interview, denounces the repeal of this swindle as an outrage. THOMAS should be condemned to numberless shakes, without the mitigation of the drug.

### ABOUT THAT BACK-DOWN.

The *Chronicle* has at last got through its wool what the Democrats really accomplished by the extra session, and sums up the results in this way:

1. The employment of soldiers is prohibited. This is conceded by the best legal critics.

2. The test oath is repealed, the pay of jurors is reduced, and a political qualification for the juror is insured.

3. By the failure of the Marshal's bill, the employment of special or deputy marshals is as effectually prevented as though the bill had passed and been approved with its prohibitory clauses.

If it had stated, instead of a "political qualification for the juror" being insured, that an impartial and fair method of selecting jurors had been made into law, it would have covered the point. Does the *Chronicle* see anything in the nature of a back-down in the results scored by the Democrats. It further says of the extra session:

To say that the Democrats are satisfied is to state the fact. They came out of the contest with a better showing than they ever hoped for or dreamed of, because they had reason to believe, from the reiterated assurances of Republican leaders and from all the indications, that there would be no yielding on the part of the Executive. To say that the Republicans are unanimous in their satisfaction would not be true. There are many who know and say that an experienced and numerous minority with the President on their side is a powerful force for resistance, capable of holding every inch of ground against a determined and stubborn majority.

The last statement is only partially true. An experienced and vigilant minority can do a great deal, but even when backed by the Executive it is not a match, and was never intended to be, for a majority in both Houses of Congress controlling the purse-strings. Money moves the machinery of government, as it does most other machinery, human or mechanical.

### CORRUPTING ELECTIONS.

The House had before it at the late session a bill prepared by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, which if it had passed, would have effectually broken up the system of assessments in federal officers for partisan purposes; but the Republicans antagonized it with great bitterness, and under CONGER'S lead day after day, resorted to the revolutionary plan of breaking a quorum of the House to prevent its consideration and passage. They did not propose that the great source of corrupting the ballot should be closed up any more than that they should lose the advantage of troops at the polls and Deputy Marshals, and were successful in preventing action on the bill. If it had reached HAYES he would have signed it, for when he was playing the goody-goody part he made the air resound with professions of devotion to civil service reform.

Congress had hardly adjourned before the political agents from Ohio gathered about the departments as buzzards about a carcass, to extort money from the department clerks. Although they are the poorest paid of the Federal officials, their concentration at the capital makes that the easiest place to gather in money. Last year over $150,000 was raised from them, as testified by GORHAM, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and divided among close Congressional districts. This year, a hundred thousand dollars is to be raised to elect FOSTER in Ohio, by assessment from these department clerks, and the annexed special from Washington to the Pittsburgh *Gazette* shows the work has commenced:

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The reports of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, who have been authorized to solicit subscriptions of money for the expenses of the fall elections, show that the employes of the Executive Departments fully appreciate the importance of extending such pecuniary aid and they are accordingly subscribing liberally for this purpose. It is the intention of the committee to furnish, wherever possible, such funds as may be at its disposal for the advancement of the party interest in the fall campaign. It is evident that the political leaders of the party are determined to begin the campaign early and to carry it out with that degree of vigor which will insure success.

The flimsy sham that the contributions" are voluntarily made is very feebly put forth here. We all know the extent to which they are voluntary. If the clerk don't put down the per centage off goes his head, and some one is put in his place who will. We saw a letter from a Treasury clerk at Washington the other day complaining of these assessments, and it was stated in it twenth-five thousand dollars was to be collected in the Treasury Department alone for the Ohio campaign.

In the light of this extortion to corruptly advance the interests of the Republican party in HAYES' own State, it is interesting to refer to his celebrated civil service order of June 22, 1877, in which he says:

"No assessment for political purposes "on officers or subordinates *should be "allowed*. This rule is applicable to "every department of the civil service. "It should be understood by *every officer* "of the general Government that he is "expected to conform his conduct to its "requirements."

The Fraud is as well aware as any one that the Government clerks are to-day assessed, under penalty of dismissal, to raise a corruption fund for the Ohio election, yet he does not raise his voice to protect them from the leeches, and his party friends in Congress by revolutionary methods defeated a bill that would have made such assessments impossible.

THE British Parliament, alarmed at the depressed condition of agriculture in the United Kingdom, mainly because of American competition, has appointed a Parliamentary commission to inquire into the causes, and what remedial legislation is possible. JOHN BRIGHT made a speech in the House of Commons on Friday night, in which he warned the landowners that the competition of the United States would go on increasing, and the only way of meeting it was to get rid of the stupid and mischievous legislation regulating the tenure and transfer of land.

### THE CALIFORNIA CANVASS.

The nominations in California for the sixteen State officers to be elected in September have been completed, and there are four tickets in the field competing for the prizes. About every elective official in the State, municipal and general, is to be chosen in September, the new Constitution having made a complete sweep in vacating all offices. There are four Congressmen also to be elected, and the Legislature chosen will make choice of a United States Senator. First in the order of nomination is the Workingmen's ticket, of which DENNIS KEARNEY is the promoter and champion. Then comes the Constitutional party, which agrees with KEARNEY in lauding the new Constitution, but opposes his agrarian and Communistic ideas. As this movement divides his strength, it will probably remove all danger of the success of the KEARNEY ticket. In derision, he christened the Constitutionalists the "Honorable Bilks," adding a new phrase to our pungent list of political nick-names. The Republicans have a full ticket, headed by PERKINS, a prominent business man, for Governor. Their strength lies in the power of the corporations, capitalists and Federal officeholders and contractors. The Democrats held their State Convention last week, and had a very exciting time of it. They nominated the Constitutional candidate for Governor, Mr. GLENN, one of the best known farmers of the State, and took up the Workingmen's candidate for Chief Justice. The other candidates on the State ticket were straight nominations. There is no use speculating on the result, as it will mainly turn on States issues. The Republicans seem to have the present advantage of greater compactness and unity, but it is likely there will be a gradual fusing of most of the opposition elements. The Republicans include the extreme opponents of the new Constitution, while the Democrats in uniting with the Constitutional party manifest a purpose to give it a fair trial. This will be their great element of strength against the corporation, money and office holding power of the Republicans.

GILBERT HAVEN, whom the Methodist General Conference, in a moment of ill-timed curiosity, elected a Bishop, went all the way to Woodstock, Conn., on the Fourth, to say that he thinks GRANT a greater soldier than NAPOLEON, and a greater man and better Republican than GEORGE WASHINGTON. Just how the good and pious Bishop found out GRANT is so far ahead of WASHINGTON is explained in this extract:

Grant gained a greater victory than Washington and wore it with more humility. The carriage of the first President was haughty and exclusive to the highest degree He established a quasi court, and lived even in retirement, in a sort of regal seclusion. The bearing of the last President is free and familiar to the last degree. He is accessible to all, and maintains the simplest state amid the lavish extravagance of court and wealth that is poured at his feet.

But this precious morsel is probably the cap-sheaf of the Bishop's address. He is comparing the administrations of GRANT and HAYES:

The splendor of that height of national sovereignty and human equality which was attained in the administration of Ulysses S. Grant will be yet more illustrious as we wriggle at the base of the mountain from whose summit we have descended, in vain efforts to scale its heights and bask again in its sunshine. Even as the foaming, writhing, idiotic mouthings of the weak lad possessed with the devils, from which neither himself nor his father, nor even the disciples and associates of the Lord could deliver him, contrasted painfully to the three apostles, with the glories of the Mount of Transfiguration.

Passing from GRANT, the Bishop lauded to the skies "Boss" SHEPHERD!

THE will of DANIEL KELLCHER of Erie, was contested on the ground that he was not capable of a testamentary disposition of his property, inasmuch as he believed in prayers for the dead and the doctrine of purgatory. Judge GALBRAITH decided that belief in purgatory and the efficacy of prayers for the dead did not constitute an insane delusion. We presume BOB INGERSOLL'S will would not be disputed, although he does not believe in GOD, Heaven, or Hell.

IF the Presidential election were to be held between this and the 30th of June next, the United States would have no say in the matter. By virtue of the nullification of existing laws, the effect of the Bourbon domination in Congress, the State Government's would have complete control of it.—*Washington Republican.*

It was the theory of the Electoral Commission by 8 to 7 that the United States had nothing to do with the Presidential election, and was powerless to correct conceded fraud when it was stamped by the seal of State authority.

THE New York *Tribune* congratulates Mr. HAYES on his safety from conviction on impeachment, as the Republicans will hold more than one-third of the Senate for the next two years. This is a high flight of honesty, truly. HAYES may do as he pleases because his party can save him from punishment, and are reckless enough to do so.

THE *Legislative Record* still comes along and has reached the magnificent proportions of 2,500 pages. It is the most successful instance of useless padding in the world. Properly, it is a publication to secrete legislative proceedings. But then there is money in it for the Harrisburg roosters.

THERE does not seem to be any special occasion for the negroes of Yazoo county, Mississippi, to go to Kansas because they can't get their rights. The Democratic Convention of that county has just nominated a negro as one of its three candidates for the Legislature.

"HE has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good." This is one of the counts in the indictment drawn up by THOMAS JEFFERSON and others against GEORGE III. one hundred and three years ago.

THE Republicans will scarcely send any of their Brigadiers to Ohio this campaign, to wave the bloody shirt, in the faces of EWING and RICE. They think in that State at least the issues of the war have been made up.

IF the Congress is bound to pass only such acts as will please the President of what use is a Congress at all? Why not abolish it as an unnecessary portion of the Government and let HAYES make all the laws?

Life among the Fall River Mill operatives is pictured by the Boston *Herald* as a round of drudgery. They live in crowded and often cheerless tenements, although the common laws of health are not generally disregarded, and some of the homes are beautified with pictures, carpets, and flowers. Men, women and children work together in the mills, and the home is little more than a lodging in most cases. The wives and mothers are bound to a perpetual slavery. They work as hard as anybody in the mill, and, when the mill day is over, their duties become terribly onerous. Upon reaching home supper is to be swallowed, and then, while the rest of the family find rest or recreation, all there is of housekeeping is performed by the wife, occasionally assisted by her children, if they are old enough. There will be no time next morning for cooking breakfast, and it must be looked out for over night. Dinner is to be taken to the mill, and its substantial materials must be cooked during the evening. While the kettle is bubbling, or the frying-pan sizzling, or the oven baking, or all together are sending out their heats, the washing of the bed and personal clothing for the household may be performed, the old man's trousers mended, or the children's clothes made or repaired. If one of the brood is sick it may also receive attention at the same time. The wife and mother thus toils for her family, living a life the like of which no Southern slave ever dreamed about. Intemperance too commonly adds its sorrows to the rest.

AN important project has been submitted or will shortly be submitted, by the Cuban Government to the authorities in Madrid which is as follows: To distribute about 40,000 men of the troops on the island among the sugar plantations to work as field hands, at fixed wages per month, to be paid by the planters, under the supervision of their officers. This measure would, in the first place, secure the tranquility and protect the estates during the period of the gradual emancipation of the slaves. In the second place, it would afford occupation to the soldiery, who, thereby getting accustomed to the field work on Cuban soil, would form a nucleus for free labor on the day when slavery shall have entirely ceased; and, lastly, it will enable the Government to reduce taxes to a considerable degree.

THOMAS W. KNOX writes from the Lotos Club, New York, to Postmaster General Key, that he has received back two letters, mailed by him on the 12th of March, to go around the world in opposite directions. The eastward letter made the circuit in eighty-nine days, including a four days' detention in Yokohama, and the other in 110 days, thirteen of which were consumed by a detention at Yokohama, which would have been avoided by an arrival at that port two days sooner. The time made by the more rapidly transported of these letters, or by any other yet reported to the Post Office Department, has been very greatly surpassed recently by a letter mailed by a young lady clerk in the Post Office Department, which accomplished the circuit of the world westerly in seventy-one days.

THE *Press*, of Providence, Rhode Island says that "the Constitution of Rhode Island is not Democratic, but oligarchic; it studiously disfranchises from thirty to fifty per cent. of the population, a large part of it having American citizenship." If this estimate is anything near correct, the sooner the Senate Committee appointed to investigate disfranchisement in Rhode Island gets to work the better Rhode Island has a right to have a Constitution to suit itself, as long as that Constitution does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States; but Rhode Island has no right to a second representative in the national House of Representatives, and a fourth member in the Electoral College, based upon a population of disfranchised citizens.

THE New York *Sun* announces that among the distinguished visitors that crowned the Gallia, on Wednesday, to bid *bon voyage* to Mr. Dana of the *Sun*, was "the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, President elect of the United States. Mr. Tilden was dressed in a light, summer suit, and appeared full of life and spirit. "The *Sun* adds:

We have said that Mr. Tilden, in looks, is young, strong, and hopeful, but we should not be surprised, on Mr. Dana's return, to see Mr. Hayes, ahead of Mr. Tilden on the dock, waving his hat to welcome him home.

The truth is there was very little to be said in favor of Mr. Hayes; but the *Sun* has made the most of it and has commended him in preference to Grant:

NEBRASKA has now only one representative in Congress, but it is already counting on at least three, after the next apportionment, and possibly four. An Omaha paper figures out the present population of the State at not less than 450,000, and counts on fully 50,000 more before next year's census is taken. Even if the ratio of representation in Congress is considerably increased beyond the present basis of 131,425, Nebraska will be entitled to three Congressmen, while, according to our hopeful Omaha contemporary, "if the census-takers have their usual sense we may swell the number to four."

A NEIGHBOR informs us that his wife never knew a quiet night until the doctor prescribed *Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup* for her little ones.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

AT SEA.

Worn voyagers, who watch for land
Across the endless wastes of sea,
Who gaze before and on each hand,
Why look ye not to what ye flee?

The stars, by which the sailors steer,
Not always rise before the prow:
Though forward nought but clouds appear,
Behind they may be breaking now.

What though we may not turn again
To shores of childhood that we leave,
Are those old signs we followed vain?
Can guides so oft found true deceive?

O, sail we to the South or North,
Oh, sail we to the East or West,
The port from which we first put forth
Is our heart's home, is our life's best!

F. W. BOURDILLON.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL and his secretary are visiting in Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. A. DANA, editor of the New York *Sun*, sailed for Europe on Tuesday. William Swinton takes charge of the *Sun* in his absence.

PUNCH gives this argument of the latest popular play: "Drink," in three acts. Let us have some more! Le's ha' s'more! "L'Assommoir."

A BALTIMORE negro went home drunk, and ducked into a bath tub to sober himself; but he forgot to take his head out of the water, and was drowned.

THE great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria, the young princess of Saxe-Meiningen, has just been named Theodora Victoria Augusta Marianne Mary.

FOR the year ending June 30th the total of internal revenue taxes collected in the Chicago district was $9,270,000, of which $6,398,000 was for taxes paid spirit stamps.

"A LOVE STORY—They Have Parted and They Have Met Again'—by Miss Lillian Duer, Lately on Trial in Maryland for the Murder of Ella Hearn," is published by the Philadelphia *Times*.

MR GLADSTONE still pursues theology. At the present moment he is writing an article for the Dissenters' organ, the *British Quarterly*, on the "Decay of Evangelicalism in the Church of England."

FREDERICK HARDEN of Robeson, North Carolina, who will be one hundred and three years old on his next birthday, has just professed religion. And his profession is by no means a death-bed one either.

IT is stated that Salem, N. C., a small town, has shipped during three years over three millions of pounds of blackberries, for which it received $450,000, equal to nine thousand bales of cotton at ten cents per pound.

EX-GOVERNOR TILDEN'S summer home at Yonkers is known as "Greystone." The grounds cover thirty-three acres, including lawn, meadow and forest. The mansion and grounds, which are leased by Mr. Tilden, cost $400,000.

DR. CROUX, known as "the man without a chest-bone," traveled for many years from one to another of the medical colleges of Europe, exhibiting his unusual chest, and illustrating his power of voluntarily suspending the heart's action.

DANIEL MOORE of Fayston, VT., believed Mrs. Foss to be a widow when he married her thirteen years ago, and so did she; but Foss has returned alive, and the woman has sorrowfully separated from Moore, although she refuses to join her first husband.

A GRAND JURY at Spartansburg, S. C., has reported that the hanging of a murderer by lynching was "an outburst of popular indignation which merely anticipated the sentence of the law of the land," and refused to indict anybody concerned in the outrage.

CARDINAL NEWMAN was very near death's door during his recent illness. The *Lancet* says he was suffering from senile pneumonia, one of the most dangerous of all diseases, and his rapid recovery is proof of the skill with which he was treated by his doctors.

THE danger of transmitting disease by books has been investigated by the Chicago Public Library directors. They have corresponded with physicians and librarians in various parts of the country, but not one has ever known of a case of contagious disease having been imparted by a book from a circulating library.

REV. DR. INGRAM, who died recently in Shetland, at the age of one hundred and three, is said to have been the oldest minister in the world. Four generations of the Ingrams have lived in the same house in Shetland, and they were long generations, too. The deceased's father died at the age of one hundred and his grandfather at one hundred and five.

FOR a long time there has been a feud between Alexander H. Stephens and Senator Ben Hill, the distinguished Georgian. Before the war the result of personalties on the stump led to the sending of a challenge by Mr. Stephens, but Hill declined to resort to mortal combat. A few days ago a mutual friend in Washington brought the two together and they shook hands.

THE Pope a few days ago heard in the great hall of the Vatican discussions or subjects in ethics and metaphysics by the most distinguished young scholars of the Roman colleges, awarding valuable medals of gold and silver to the cleverest disputants. At the end of the competition he made a brief address, announcing his intention to patronize similar competitions in other branches of study.

THE story is told of Mr. Talmage's cousin, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, that she did not see her mother between infancy and maturity, and that when she did meet that parent she observed, and not without truth that she was of such "bad style" that she really shouldn't be able to see much of her. It will be interesting to learn how this lady and his other great English relatives receive the Brooklyn preacher.

THE future king of Italy, Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, got into a passion the other day with a playmate, daughter of his mother's maid of honor, the Marchesa Montreno, and cried out: "If I were king I'd have your head cut off." King Humbert sentenced him to eight days' confinement to his room and deprivation of one favorite dish at each meal, and further ordered no military honors to be paid to him during another period of similar duration.

JUDGE GARY of the Superior Court at Chicago, has just naturalized Sin You, a Chinaman. The Judge remarked that in California it had been held that a Chinaman could not be naturalized in this country, while the contrary had been held in New York. He would like to hear the opinion of attorneys present. No one being ready to give the Court advice on the new point, he said he would risk it anyway, and the Celestial was therefore clothed with the full privilege of an American citizen.

## TERRIBLE DISASTER.

### Colliery Explosion Near Glasgow—Cause of the Calamity.

#### 31 Miners Killed—Scenes of Terror and Grief Among Relatives of the Victims.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch from Glasgow states that a fearful colliery explosion occurred this morning at High Blantyre, near the market town of Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, eight miles southeast of Glasgow. The explosion is thought to have been caused by the peculiar state of the atmosphere, which for some few days has been in such condition as to render risks of explosion more imminent than usual.

It is already known that thirty-one workmen in the colliery were killed. The colliery was situated near Hamilton, one of the most handsome and interesting towns in Scotland. News of the disaster spread rapidly throughout Blantyre, and was soon made known in Hamilton. Great crowds speedily assembled around the mouth of the shaft, and the usual scenes of excitement, terror and grief were enacted.

So far, twenty-three bodies have been recovered.

## A WESTMORELAND TRAGEDY.

### An Old Man's Jealousy of a Young Wife.

#### Husband Reported to Have Killed His Wife and Shot Himself.

A double tragedy is reported from Westmoreland county. An old man named Akin, aged sixty-five years, who was married to a woman many years his junior, is reported to have had considerable trouble for some time past with his young wife. It is alleged that he was jealous of her. Yesterday the troubles culminated in his shooting her and then killing himself. It is said a quarrel arose when the old man goaded to desperation by the green eyed monster, shot the young woman and almost instantly killed her. He then examined the prostrate form of his wife, to learn whether she was actually dead, and finding that she was, he then leveled the revolver at his own heart, fired and dropped dead.

Akin lived at a place called Huckleberry Hill, about two miles back of Greensburg. An effort was made last evening to get full particulars by special dispatches from Greensburg, but nothing further than is given above could be obtained. The deceased had no children.

## INTERESTING DECISION.

### The Supreme Court on Interested Parties as Witnesses.

The Supreme Court, recently sitting at Harrisburg, rendered the following decision relating to important parties as witnesses:

Shaffer vs. Clark. Error to Common Pleas of Wayne county. This was an action of *scire facias* on a judgment. The judgment was entered on a judgment note signed by one Varney and by Shaffer. The latter claimed that he signed as surety. He, therefore, requested the Court to instruct the jury "if Shaffer was a Surety for Varney and after the debt became due, gave notice to plaintiff to collect it, and that if he failed to do so, he, Shaffer, would no longer be bound as surety, Shaffer would be discharged in law if plaintiff neglected to collect the debt, and the burden of proof is on the plaintiff to show that it could not by due diligence have been collected from Varney after such notice was given." The Court below conceded this point to be correct as a legal proposition, and impliedly admitted that if the evidence of Shaffer was sufficient to establish the fact he would submit that evidence to them, but it declined to affirm the point put. The Court assigned as a reason for this refusal, that the only evidence of the notice was "the wicked, unsupported oath of the defendant" and it was "positively contradicted by the oath of plaintiff," and therefore, it concluded "there is not sufficient evidence upon which to submit to you the question of notice."

Under these instructions the jury found in favor of the plaintiff, and Shaffer took the case to the Supreme Court, assigning the ruling cited as error. His contention was that, under the act of 1869, he was a competent witness, and being a competent witness, his testimony could not be excluded from the consideration of the jury. The Supreme Court, in deciding the case, says, in an opinion by Mercur, Justice:

The instruction of the Court fails to give due effect to the act of 1869, which permits parties to testify in their own behalf. Within the class of cases prescribed by the statute "no interest or policy of law" excludes them. The legal disqualification is thereby removed. They are competent witnesses for all purposes. Being thus made competent the Court cannot withhold their testimony from the consideration of the jury. It was well said by Mr. Justice Gordon in Prowattan vs. Tindell, 30, P. F. Smith, 295. "The act does not require that the evidence of the party in interest, though the only evidence on his side of the case trying, should be corroborated, in order to make it effective." The fact that, in a common law action, one party swears in direct conflict with the other party, no more authorizes that evidence to be withheld from the jury than the conflicting evidence of two disinterested witnesses. The Court passed on the competency of a witness, but the jury on his credibility. They may believe one witness and discredit another, whether interested or disinterested. Hence, in the case of Flattery's appeal, not yet reported, we sustained a decree in divorce upon the testimony of the wife, which was substantially contradicted by the husband. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

NEVER allow Diarrhœa, Dysentery or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints the system is often rapidly reduced to a condition beyond the help of medicines, before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year especially, everybody should be provided with that certain and safe curative for all Stomach and Bowel complaints, Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, for with it all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated.

MWS

**Dr. O'Keefe's May Apple Pills,**
for Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Pain in Right side under Shoulder Blade, Jaundice. 25 cents; at Druggists.
jy1:5td&4tW

**A Skillful Dentist.**
Dr. S. J. Hayes, whose office is at 255 Penn avenue, is acknowledged to rank with the most skillful dentists in this vicinity. He understands his profession in all its details, and those who place themselves under his care may rely upon receiving the best treatment.

**Dr. O'Keefe's Camphor Pills,**
for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Nausea, Vomiting and sudden diarrhœa, from drinking cold water, sudden changes of weather, eating ice cream, &c., 25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5t&4tW

### THE BROOKSIDE.

I wander'd by the brookside,
I wander'd by the mill;
I could not hear the brook flow,
The noisy wheel was still:
There was no burr of grasshopper,
No chirp of an bird;
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

I sat beneath the elm tree,
I watch'd the long, long shade,
And as it grew still longer
I did not feel afraid:
For I listen'd for a footfall,
I listen'd for a word:
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

He came not—no, he came not—
The night came on alone—
The little stars sat one by one,
Each on his golden throne:
The evening air pass'd by my cheek,
The leaves above were stirr'd:
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

Fast silent tears were flowing,
When something stood behind;
A hand was on my shoulder,
I knew its touch was kind;
It drew me nearer, nearer—
We did not speak one word:
But the beating of our own hearts
Was all the sound we heard.

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES (LORD HOUGHTON.)

## IN THE TRENCHES.

### A Graphic Sketch of Army Life on the North Anna.

#### The Heroes in the Ranks, in the Army of the Potomac.

(New York Sun.)

We had fought through the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; had ceased to talk of them. We were on the south bank of the North Anna, and had seen at a glance that the rebel line could not be taken by assault. So we, the rank and file of the Potomac army, were patiently waiting for our Generals to discover this truth. Lying behind our earthworks, eating hard tack, playing cards, and smoking, we waited. At last the order came to march. We recrossed the North Anna and the flank movement to Cold Harbor began. We arrived there in the night, and at once went into position. Wrapping a blanket around me, I lay down under my gun and went to sleep. Before daybreak on June 3, 1864, the infantry massed around us were aroused; officers hastened to and fro; staff officers rode rapidly through the darkness, up and down the lines, giving final orders. We artillerymen were roused up. Eating our scanty breakfast, we took our respective positions at the Napoleon guns. I was No. 1 on the No. 1 gun of the right section of the battery. I stood leaning against the cool brass piece, with my sponge-staff in hand. I gazed intently to where I supposed the rebel earthworks were, and wondered if my luck would take me through this fight unhurt, as it had through past battles. I noticed that my water-bucket for the sponge was empty. Leaning my staff against the gun, I unhooked it, and, explaining the need to the gunner, walked off to a swamp and filled the bucket. Returning to my piece, I placed the bucket on the ground under the muzzle of the gun, and then resting against the cannon, I resumed the business of waiting. The heavy columns of infantry began to move by. Men recognizing the battery spoke to us as they marched. The Seventh New York Heavy Artillery passed, and in the dim, gray light of breaking dawn I recognized many of the men. I was asked questions: "What's ahead of us?" "Are the works strong?" "Is Longstreet's corps in front of us?" And I, a boy 17 years old, answered as the whim took me.

Just before sunrise the troops were in position, and our Captain gave the command, "Commence firing." I dampen my sponge, ram the first cartridge home, and step back. A loud report, a cloud of smoke, and the battle of Cold Harbor has begun! I rapidly sponge out, a turn of the wrist, a whizzing of the sponge staff in the air, No. 2 puts the cartridge in the gun, I ram it home and spring back clear of the wheel. I give a hurried glance toward the rebel line, and catch sight of the smoke of cannon, and realize that their guns have just been manned. I fairly jump to and from my gun; the smoke grows thicker. I am at last thoroughly warmed up to the battle. A whistling of bullets among us, sounding as though we were in a great bumblebee's nest; the shriek of solid shot and shell as they tear through the battery; the dull "thud of bullets instantly followed by exclamations of pain; the falling of artillerymen—all pass uncared for. I simply sponge and ram, and look ahead. No. 2, just opposite me, standing with a cartridge in his hand, suddenly pitches forward, dead! As I jerk the sponge out of the gun, I lean over toward him and pick up the cartridge and place it in the gun. As I step back I see the man who is to take No 2's place jerk the body impatiently by the leg to get it out of the way. Stepping back, I look over to No. 2 gun, and involuntarily smile to see the great piece rapidly turn a summersault in the air. Bits of wood and iron fly off to the rear, and the gun comes down with a great thud on the ground. I stop smiling, as I see the poor men in scarlet-trimmed jackets, my comrades, lying dead around the wrecked cannon.

Up through the smoke comes a bare-headed officer on horseback. Telling our officers to stop firing, he disappeared as rapidly as he came. The battery is silent; the smoke clears off, and I see that the sun is not yet up, and the two long lines of the men in blue are lying on the earth in front of us. Suddenly the foremost line springs up. The charging cheer is heard, and they go at the rebel works on a run. A swift, brave charge, and in front of us (Red Division, Second Corps) successful. We hear the charging cheer away off to the right, to the left, and I know that a general charge all along the line is being made. Seated astride my gun, I watched our Red Division carry the first line, and start for the second. But I also saw that Barlow's second line, his supports, did not move forward. So I sat and sorrowfully watched the first line get whipped.

I had not long to wait. The rebels had met the swift brave charge with their usual courage, and the assault was repulsed. In twenty minutes from the time the men cheered and charged they were back where they started from; but some ten thousand dead and wounded lay between the lines of battle, and they were all in blue. The men of the Seventh N. Y. Heavy Artillery come back without their Colonel. Some of our friends drop out of their ranks and seat themselves in our battery. They tell doleful tales of the strength of the rebel earthworks, and seem to be utterly discouraged. We draw the guns back beyond the crest of the hills, and there lie in the sand. I notice that the sun is now up some half hour high. Now and then we load a gun, run it by hand to the crest of the hill, and suddenly shoot a 12-pound ball into the rebel lines. More of our acquaintances drop in—men hunting for their regiments—regiments that are practically annihilated. I lie and smoke and talk to such men as are inclined to talk, and see that they are all tired of charging earthworks—that they are discouraged. The strangers drift off and in some mysterious way find their commands. A column marching by fours passes in our rear. I watch them; see a puff of smoke between the marchers, and myself, hear the report of an exploding shell, and twelve men of that column are scattered on the ground. The officers cry, "Close up!" "Close up!" and the column passes by. The mangled humanity lies there, with rifles scattered among them. I see staff officers ride up and down. Soon I see the Majors and Captains mustering their men into lines. I wonder where the Colonels are. Dead, may be. Then I hear the charging commands given. With many oaths at the stupidity of the general officers, I arise and sit on the trail of my gun, and watch the doomed infantry. Men I knew well stood, rifle in hand, not twenty feet from me. Again the command to charge is given. Not a man stirs from his tracks. The army to a man refuses to obey the orders of Gen. Grant. They had been up to the rebel earthworks; had seen them. Grant had not; and the men refused to again make an assault that they knew would be unsuccessful. The works could not be taken by assault if defended by brave men; and we of the Potomac army never complained of a lack of courage in the Army of Northern Virginia.

So passed the day away. That night we intrenched ourselves. While intrenching the rebels ventured a night attack. But they were not in earnest; at least that was my impression at the time. They were repulsed with small loss.

By daylight we had our earthwork finished, and were safe. The heavy artillery, armed as infantry, were some sixty or seventy yards in front of us. We being on the crest of the hill, they were below us. Behind us were a couple of Delaware regiments, the two having about 140 men combined. Back of us was a ravine, an alder swamp, and in the thickets bordering on the swamp was a spring of clear, cold water. The men in front of us had to go to this spring for water. They would draw lots to see who should run across the dangerous open ground. This settled, the victim would hang fifteen or twenty canteens around him; then, crouching low in the rifle pits, he would give a great jump, and when he struck the ground, was running at the top of his speed for our earthwork. Of course every rebel sharpshooter in range fired at him. Some of these men were shot dead; but generally they ran into the earthwork with a laugh. After filling their canteens, they would sit and smoke and talk, nerving themselves for the deadly return. Adjusting the canteens, they would go out of the works on a run, and run back over the bullet-swept course. Sometimes they would come to us in pairs. One day two Albany men came leaping into our battery. After filling their canteens, they sat and talked of the beautiful city on the Hudson, and finally started together for their rifle pit. I watched through an embrasure and saw one fall. Instantly he began to dig a little hollow with his hands in the sandy soil, and instantly the rebel sharpshooters went to work on him. The dust flew upon one side of him, then on the other. The wounded soldier kept scraping his little trench in the sand. We called to him. He answered that his leg was broken below the knee by a rifle ball. From the rifle pit we head them call to him to take off his canteens, tie the strings together, and set them on one side. He did so, and the thirsty men in the pits drew lots to see who should risk his life for the water. I get keenly interested in this dicing with death and watched intent. A soldier springs out of the pit. Running obliquely, he stoops as he passes the canteen, grasps the strings, turns, and in a flash is safe. Looking out I see the smoke rise in little puffs around the wounded man, and with quickening breath feel that his minutes are numbered. I note a conspicuous man in the rifle pit, and recognize him as the comrade of the stricken soldier. He calls to his disabled friend saying that he is coming for him, and that he must rise as he comes near, and cling to him when he stops. The hero leaves the pit on a run; the wounded man rises up; the runner clasps him in his arms; the arms of the wounded one twine around his neck, and he is carried into our battery at full speed. To the honor of the rebel sharpshooters be it said that when they understood what was being done they ceased shooting.

One day a few of Berdan's sharpshooters came to our battery and took position to shoot through the embrasures. I walked over to an old gray-haired man who had a heavy telescopic rifle, and entered into conversation with him. I mentioned that I was a good shot with a rifle, and suggested that he let me shoot. He refused. I gently accused him of being a greedy old man, selfish in his gray hairs, and finally worried him into letting me look through the telescope on his gun. Of course his resisting virtue was gone. 'Twas easy to coax powder and balls out of him. Loading the rifle I hunted for rebel game. Spying through the glass I saw a number of men dressed in butternut and gray clothes walking about, men in slouched hats loafing in rifle pits, but could see not a single man to shoot at. After a while a fellow in a red shirt appeared. That shirt distinguished him from the rest, and came very near causing his death. He stopped to talk. I put the cross-hairs directly on his breast and pulled the trigger. Watching, I saw him duck his head to the right. I called to the sharpshooter in the next embrasure that I had shot at the chap in the red shirt; had shot at an elevation of 800 yards: had overshot and shot a little to the left, and called to him to try for the red. So the red shirt was shot at again. The wearer realized that something was wrong and ran for the rifle pits. He got off that time.

I took a stick and poked away the dirt on one side of the embrasure until I could see the great chimney of some planter's house, standing guard over the ruins of the mansion. Looking at the chimney I saw three holes in it, and saw puffs of smoke issue from them every now and then. So I knew there were three sharpshooters in the chimney. I laughed to think what a joke it would be to shoot a ball through the topmost hole, kill the rebel there, and make him in falling carry the others down with him. So I went to work to produce this laudable result. I shot, and cleaned my borrowed gun and shot again. I saw the red dust fly from the bricks near the opening, and was encouraged; and I also saw a responsive puff of smoke from the chimney, and soon heard a rifle ball "spat" into the log by my head. Another puff from a lower hole, and another ball sank into my log. I shot a couple of more balls, and then grew disgusted with the knowledge that the three men in the chimney were bent on killing me. Satisfied that they would succeed if I continued fooling around that embrasure, I gracefully retired, restored the rifle to its aged owner, thanked him for the amusement furnished me, walked over to my gun and lay under it, and slept the sleep of those who have done their duty. I am sorry to tell that my gray-haired friend was shot through the head before night.

One day in this protracted Cold Harbor fight a battery of Cohorn mortars was brought up into the ravine behind us. The Captain of this battery was a tall, handsome man. He used to be in our earthwork a good portion of his time, watching the fire of his mortars. He would jump on a gun and look over the works; or he would look out of the embrasure. He seemed to be pleased with the position of No. 1 gun, and spent hours there. Boy like I talked to him. (I would have talked to a Field Marshal if I met one.) He told me many things about the mortars, and, in turn, I showed him how to get a fair look at the rebel line without exposing himself. He playfully accused me of being afraid, and insisted that at 600 yards a sharpshooter could not hit a man. But I had seen too many men shot in our battery to believe that. So he confidently continued to jump on guns and to poke his head into embrasures. I went to the spring after water one day. While walking back I met four men carrying a body in a blanket. "Who is that?" I asked. "The Captain of the mortars," was the reply. Stopping they uncovered his head for me. I saw where the ball struck him in the eye, and saw the great hole in the back of his head where it passed out.

I was very young, and therefore soft, and the lack of good food and loss of sleep told hard on me. Indeed, I got utterly used up. So, one afternoon of this battle that lasted nearly a week, when but little was going on, I said to my sergeant: "I am played out, and want a night's sleep. I will trench back here. If possible let me sleep to-night, or I will be on the sick list." He promised to let me sleep unless something urgent happened in the night. I ate my supper, wrapped a blanket around me, and lay down in my trench. The guns roared about me, the bullets whistled over me; but overcome with utter exhaustion, I fell into a deep sleep. I was awakened with a strong grip on my shoulders, was lifted up and violently shaken, and the earnest voice of the gunner told me to run to my gun. "They have got an enfilading fire on us," the sergeant cried to me. Dazed, half awake, stupid from the deep sleep and coming sickness, I sat on the brink of my trench, and wondered where I was. I heard, "Ho, Frank! Yah! No. 1," sharply screamed. I heard the shot crash into our horses. I saw a caisson shoot aloft, a cloud of flame and smoke. Still, not awake, I started for my gun. I saw the blaze of the fuses, of the shells as they whizzed by. I saw countless fireflies; and, in my exhausted, half-awakened condition, I confounded the shells and fireflies together, and thought they were all shells. The shock to me, in my weak, nervous condition, when I saw, as I thought, the air actually stiff with shells, required all my pride to stand up under. It woke me up, and left me with a fit of trembling that required ten minutes' warm work at the guns to get rid of. The enfilading fire did not amount to much, and I soon returned to my trench and deep sleep.

One night of these six Cold Harbor nights I was on guard in the battery. I walked up and down behind the guns. Voices outside of our work startled me. Then I heard men scrambling up the face of the battery. In the indistinct light I made out four. They were carrying something. They stood above me on the parapet, and in reply to my challenge poked fun at me. They said they loved me, and had brought me a present; had brought the battery a present. They threw down to me a—dead man! and with a light laugh went off. I called to them to come back—insisted that they should carry their corpse away and bury it, to do the work they wore sent to do. But they stood off in the darkness and laughed at me, and insisted that they had made me a present of him. "You can have him; the battery can have him," and they disappeared, leaving the dead man with me.

The killed of the first day's fight lay unburied between the lines. The stench became unbearable, and a flag of truce was sent out. There was a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead. I went out to the picket line to talk to the rebel soldiers and to trade sugar and coffee for tobacco. I found that the rebels could talk English, and was just a little surprised at this; and they could drive a sharp trade, much like Yankees. I talked and teased the gray-coats, and "swapped" for tobacco, and got cheated as I should have been.

Six days and six nights of continuous fighting and slaughter! Ah, how tired I got of it, child as I was, with all of a strong child's strength and recklessness! Four men carrying a pale infantryman stop for an instant in my battery. The wounded one suffers intensely from a wound through the foot. My sympathy is excited for the young fellow, and as we at the moment are doing nothing, I ask for half an hour's leave. Getting it, I accompany him back into the woods to one of the Second Corps' field hospitals. Here, groaning loudly, he awaits his turn, which soon comes. We lift him on the rude table. A surgeon holds chloroform to his nostrils, and under its influence he lies as if in death. The boot is removed, then the stocking, and I see a great ragged hole on the sole of the foot where the ball came out. Then I hear the coatless surgeon who is making the examination cry out. "The cowardly whelp!" So I edge around and look over the shoulders of an assistant surgeon, and see that the small wound on the top of the foot, where the ball entered is blackened with powder! I, too, mutter. "The coward!" and am really pleased to see the knife and saw put to work and the craven's leg taken off below the knee! He is carried into the shade of a tree, and left there to wake up when he will. I watch the skilful surgeons probe and carve other patients. The little pile of legs and arms grows steadily, while I wait for the object of my misplaced sympathy to recover his senses. With a long breath he opens his eyes. I am with him at once, and look sharply at him. I will never forget the look of horror that fastened on his face when he found his leg was off. Utter hopelessness and fear that look expressed. I entered into conversation with him, and he, weakened and unnerved by the loss of the leg and the chloroform, for once told the truth. Lying on his back, he aimed at his great toe, meaning to shoot it off; but being rudely joggled by a comrade at the critical instant, his rifle covered the foot just below the ankle, and an ounce ball went crushing through the bunch of bones and sinews. The wound, instead of being a furlough, was a discharge from the army, probably into eternity. Our guns at the front began to howl at the rebels again, and I was forced to leave the hospital. So with the kindly unexpressed wish that the self mutilator may die before he breeds little cowards, I hasten back to my guns. The utter contempt of the surgeons, their change from careful handling to almost brutality, when they discovered the wound was self-inflicted was bracing to me. It strung me up as whisky would have done. I liked it, and rammed home the ammunition in gun No. 1 with vim.

On one of the six days when our battery was in full fire I saw a party of horsemen riding toward us. I smiled as the absurdity of a man's riding on a line of battle for pleasure gradually filled my sense of the ridiculous. But as I looked I saw that the party consisted of a civilian under escort. As I got time from my work at the muzzle of my gun, I gave it to looking at the novel crowd. They passed, and in passing the civilian exposed a large placard, fastened to his back, bearing the words, "Libeller of the Press." We all agreed that he had been guilty of some dreadful deed, and were pleased to see him ride the battle line. He was howled at, and the wish to tear him limb from limb and strew him on the ground was fiercely expressed. The man escaped death from the shot and shells that filled the air. I afterward met him in Washington, and he told me that he was a newspaper war correspondent, and that his offence was in writing as he thought truthfully to his journal that General Meade advised General Grant to retreat after the battle of the Wilderness. Meade was greatly incensed by this publication, and so, with Grant's assent, tried to take his life by sending him along the lines at Cold Harbor.

Worn out by the horrible, long-continued percussion of our nerves, we were loafing in the shade of the works, lying under the guns. I was making a map of my father's farm in the sand, and explaining its beauties to my comrades, when we saw a staff officer riding slowly toward us. He gave our Captain orders, and rode quietly away. The battery to the left of us had gone to work, firing rapidly. We were called to our guns by a bugle call, and began firing at a rebel earthwork armed with 24-pound howitzers, as we knew from the bits of shells that had dropped among us. To our right another battery opened, another beyond, and still another. I took some interest in this pounding for a while, but the folly of standing off 600 or 700 yards and shooting good iron into a sand bank quickly tired me. The rebel guns replied slowly—yes, sullenly. They would be silent for a while; then we would see a puff of smoke issue from a gun, and the dull "thud" of a shell burying itself in our earthwork would be heard; done simply to show us that their guns were still mounted. Our pieces were served rapidly, and the shot and shell must have screamed dreadfully by and above those howitzers. After a while I got tired, and asked a spare man to take my place at the gun. He cheerfully did so, and I lay in the lee of a great oak tree and watched the rebel work. I saw the dirt fly from it, but I could not see any of the guns dismounted by our fire. I saw their gunners rise out of the earth; could see them load and disappear; could see one gunner bending over the piece, see him raise his hand to No. 4 and see the ball in the air as it hastened to us. I lost interest in this projectile business when out of the woods to the rear of the rebel battery came an officer on a white horse. He trots briskly into the works, and through my glass I can see him hand a paper to the officer in command. Expecting to see him torn to bits by a shell, I glue my eyes on him and breathlessly wait. He sits calmly on the white horse, talks and gesticulates as quietly as if he were in his tent. Then lifting his hand in salute to the visor of his cap, he turns his horse and rides slowly back over the open ground where the shot and shell are thickly coursing. The dirt and sand rise above him as the shells explode; shot strike the ground and ship past him; but still he does not urge the white horse out of a walk, as he rides back into the woods, disappears in the timber, is lost to sight, and is safe. With a "Thank God that that brave man is not killed!" I rise up from the shade of my tree, and greatly refreshed by the display of courage I have witnessed, cheerfully resume the work at the fruitless task of trying to batter down a rebel sand bank.

On some one of these interminable six days I heard a heavy, dull "thud" behind me. Looking, I saw a hole in the ground. With a hasty exclamation I stepped away from that cavity; soon another shell fell and buried itself, and I knew that a rebel mortar battery was paying attention to us. I at first looked at this new artillery practice with great disapproval, but as I watched the shells fall faster and faster, I saw that they generally buried themselves in the ground, and when they did explode, that the pieces flew up in the air, and that few men were hurt by them. As a display of pyrotechnics and good mortar practice it was commendable. As a sample of desructive warfare it was a failure. My disapproval was fast giving way to toleration, when an order to build a bomb-proof for our officers disgusted me through and through. I could see no reason for specially saving them; was firmly of the opinion that it would be for the good of the service if all of them should be under a shell as it fell. But dig a hole to preserve them in we must. I dug very little; but between us all, the hole was made, was covered with logs and a great pile of dirt heaped on the logs, and the courageous three entered into their "dugout" of cowardice and shame without a blush on the cheeks of either of them. But when in their safe retreat, and there well tongue-lashed by a youthful runner, they did show some signs of shame impaired somewhat by oaths and threats of punishment. You bombproof cowards, how I ache to publish your names!

On one of those Cold Harbor nights I wanted coffee. I prowled around, hunting for wood to build a fire: found cornstalks, little pieces of wood, mere chips, and at last put my hands on two muskets with bent barrels. Thinking their stocks would be good fuel, I carried my treasures to a sheltered spot and started a blaze with the cornstalks and chips. At the proper time I laid the stocks of the two muskets on the fire, and on the top of these I sat my coffee pot. I was soon joined by two friends, who were as wakeful as I. They put their pots alongside of mine, and we sat there talking of the flank movement, that we knew was soon to be made. My pot of coffee boils. I remove it, and sit stirring in sugar and enjoying the smell of the Rio. The sharp report of a rifle, instantly followed by the doubling up of the Captain's horse with a grunt, and the overturning of my friends' coffee pots. Oaths, lamentably wicked oaths from my friends! I, with foresight beyond my seventeen years, firmly grasp my coffee pot and walk over to the war horse. I saw a hole on one side of him; on the other I felt the bullet just under the skin. Understanding now perfectly that the muskets I had used for fuel were loaded, and had been discharged as soon as sufficiently heated, I, with becoming modesty, retired to my summer house under my cannon. My friends, the coffeeless two, came after me, and insisted that as I was the cause of their loss, I should share my coffee with them, I acceded to this reasonable view of the case. We drank, and wickedly laughed over the Captain's rage on the morrow, when he should find his favorite horse shot clean through. I swore dreadfully at the rebel sharpshooters when the injury to the horse was discoverad. The animal died, and then the Captain swore, and we three coffee boilers retired to the shade of the earthwork, and there grinned at each other and the profane soloist. And the air overhead was filled with the hell racket of the horrible protracted fratricide of Cold Harbor.

Constantly losing men in our earthwork, shot not in fair fight, but by sharpshooters, we all began to loathe the place. One afternoon the Captain ordered us to level down the cornhills between us and the road. At once understanding that the flank movement was at hand, we joyfully gathered up shovels and spades, and went at the obstructions with a will. No. 3, an Albany man, was at my side. I was bent over shovelling. I straightened myself up. He bent over to sink his shovel—pitched forward in a heap, dead; and an artilleryman beyond him clasped his stomach and howled a death howl. No. 3 was shot from temple to temple. The ball passed through his head and hit the other man in the stomach, fatally wounding him.

That evening the horses were brought up. All the guns but mine, No. 1, were taken off. We sat and watched them disappear in the darkness: watched our officers disappear, and freely expressed our opinion of their many demerits and few excellences. Soon long columns of infantry could be distinctly seen marching by. Then all was quiet excepting the firing of the pickets. We sat and listened for the expected advance of the rebels; but they did not come. An officer rode up to No. 1 and asked who was in command. The sergeant stepped forward and received his orders. Turning to us he whispered. "Limber to the rear!" Silently the horses swung around, the gun was limbered up and with the caisson in the lead, we pulled out of the earthwork, gently drove across the cornfield, and struck into a dusty road in the forest. Then clambering on to the caisson I lay down and slept, leaving Cold Harbor behind me.

But not forever. In my dreams I go back to the most protracted and deadly fighting that Anglo-Saxons have as yet done. The contestants on both sides were Americans. On the Union side imbecile commanders ordered the best troops that ever marched to useless massacre. If their countrymen appreciated the homicidal crime of Cold Harbor, they would blow the West Point Military Academy to flinders with nitroglycerine and put an end forever in America to the ghastly folly of making soldiers with books. War is the only educator of soldiers and discoverer of commanders. These are never made. They are found.

## PRISON LIFE.

### Rock Island Military Prison—Comforts and Discomforts During War Times.

(Louisville Age.)

Rock Island lies in the Mississippi river at the foot of the upper rapids, between the cities of Davenport, and Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois. This Island is the property of the United States, is of rich soil of loam and sand, three miles in length, about half a mile in breadth, and embraces 967 acres. During and previous to the Black Hawk war it was the sight of Fort Armstrong, an irregular collection of block houses. The Government had long designed it for the sight of an Arsenal, and for the execution of certain preliminary work. The confederate prisoners detained there during the war were to some extent used, by the inducement of low wages and better treatment, or forced to work out some penalty. The present complete arsenal and armory is intended to be the central establishment of the kind. The design embraces ten immense work shops, store houses, officers' quarters, magazines, offices, etc. These shops will be supplied with motive power by the Moline water power, in greater part owned by the government. In every respect Rock Island is adapted to the design of the government. The surroundings are picturesque.

The prison for confederates embraced about twenty acres. The barracks were oblong, one-story frame buildings, ranged in order in streets, each building known by its number. The main avenue, broad and commodious, with a few stately trees on it, ran through from south to north, the main entrance being on the south next to the quarters of the garrison. Streets less broad crossed this avenue, the front of each barrack being north. Between the barracks was a narrow place, which served for the assembling of prisoners for roll call twice a day, morning and evening. The out buildings were about forty feet from the plank fence or parapet, on which walked sentinels, about fifteen feet apart. Between the parapet and a limit, significantly known as the deadline, was a ditch varying in depth according to the depth of the soil on the uniform rock foundation of the island. That it was a rock island made attempts to dig out very uncertain, although the activity displayed in the way of sapping and mining was astonishing It was not an uncommon thing for a government wagon in making its round to drop through the mole-like tunnels. A few escapes were made by tunneling out, but in no proportion to the amount of dirt dug or the sleepless nights of the toilers in these human rat holes. In fact, with all the methods of escape perhaps fewer prisoners gained their freedom surreptitiously, than from any prison north or south during the war.

Yet much daring was exercised. All manner of schemes were devised for escape, rope-ladders, a sudden dash on the guards, climbing the wall unseen, crossing the dead line and ditch and digging out beneath the parapet and sentinel, a combined uprising, bribing the sergeants and guards, etc. Of dark nights, amid thunder, rain and storm, there were frequent epidemics of individual attempts. There were shots heard from the walls, and the quieter captives would murmur to each other their sympathy for some poor soul, some poor fellow killed in an insane attempt at climbing the parapet or digging out. These attempts became so frequent that the distance between the guards was decreased, and head-lights were placed at shorter intervals along the wall. A youth from Florida, who messed with the writer, quietly communicated to him one evening that he did not propose to die of disease, which was then prevalent in prison, and that he interded to get out or die. He seized a large, sharp case knife, immediately after roll was called, crept along the shadow of the barracks, crossed the dead-line (it was death to be seen after roll-call in the rear even of the outer barracks) slid down into the ditch, and was lost to sight. He had attached to himself a string, with the agreement to make certain signals in case he succeeded in cutting an outlet under the plank wall. But the communication was lost, and nothing was heard from him again that night. The next morning we could see where he had dug his way to open air and free daylight. A few federals looked glumly at the impudent hole, which was at once filled up again, and a closer watch ordered. Such attempts were frequently or generally unsuccessful. It was not uncommon after a dark night to see the bodies of two or three unfortunates, some of them half way through the hole, shot either from above, having attracted the attention of the guard by scraping against the guards in passing through, or met on the outside by a passing sentinel. The largest batch of prisoners escape during the making of the large government tunnel, the opening to which was protected by an iron gateway. Ten or twelve escaped by that route one night.

Each barrack was capable of accommodating 150 men. One's peculiar quarters was a bunk, usually shared with a comrade; and in the winter for the sake of animal heat occupied by a joint company of three. Where three were together a mutual accommodation of spirit was requisite, and a majority voted as to which side should be used in repose. "One, two, three," was a solemn expression that would be often heard in the night, to indicate a simultaneous turn over. There were a few men without cover for some reason or other—men born to misfortune—shiftless, worthless, heart-sick, or hypochrondriac. A few such men appeared to have friends nowhere, and to suffer for every one else. But the designs of the Federal government were liberal. We were well supplied with coal, and two stoves were continually kept glowing hot at all hours of severe weather, around which would cluster the half clad. Each barrack governed itself. In the fall and winter of 1863 there were about 10,000 prisoners on the island, so that about 100 barracks were occupied. There was much difference in the efficiency of government in each barrack. In some the laws were numerous and stringent. In some existed unanimity and hilarity. In others were factions and discontent. The buildings were of frame, and the long seams in the wall were uncovered; but some occupants were negligent and others provident, so that one barrack could be found, the crevices all filled with a cement of mud, another barrack quite cheerless. Some of the bunks were cosy, with illustrated prints on the walls, and with many little tokens from home, a novel, a Bible under the pillow. Comfort or discomfort was more a personal matter than something for which the government was responsible. The kitchen was in a partition of the rear of the barrack. Boiling was the only preparation required for the food furnished, and the only cooking done was in an immense kettle attached to a small stove. In the better days of life there, the bill of fare was generous—coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, boiled meats and bread in the loaf. After the Andersonville excitement rations were reduced and the state of affairs began to be painful. A wicked commissary tried a little private retaliation, and corn beef got to be abominable. Considerable talent was required in the management of the kitchen—that important department of state. To be chief cook and butler was a crown of glory. The position of bottle washer and scavenger was dignified, and no city election ever witnessed more intriguing. Men who had worn their spurs in civil life, and lawyers now on the bench, canvassed in vain for office, and sued for the honor of ladling out beef soup. Classic gentlemen, who were familiar with the mode of cooking beef, according to the best Homeric description fruitlessly presented their claims. The cook's was a fat office, with perquisites of bits of liver and scraps of choice bits. Thus the government was democratic, but subject to a central power on the outside. The representative of that power was, as a rule, a dilapidated veteran of the federal army, whose duties were mainly to muster his barracks twice a day, to hear complaints, and see to the wants. Some of these sergeants were sympathetic, and acted as mediums of communication with the outer world, carrying letters, bringing in newspapers, and such forbidden articles.

The arrival of the letter-carrier was the occasion of immense excitement. The regulations permitted but one letter a month, limited to a page. As a great number of prisoners had no occasion to write they gave the use of their names to others, and thus a very comfortable correspondence could be carried on. Signatures became, in fact, an article of commerce. When there were none on the market, or they had run up beyond the means of some anxious purchaser, I had recourse to borrowing a friend's name until next week. The letter carrier was besieged at the door by the curious, and the names of the fortunate winners in this lottery were echoed by many sympathizing voices. Rock Island gradually grew to self-reliance and became an independent city. Intellectual life was possible. A library on a large scale was contemplated. Anything of a purely literary matter was admitted by the authorities. French and German teachers announced themselves. Such old scholars there were! antique pedagogues, inaptly caught up by the Punic or the Polyponesian affairs than they did of the civil struggle they were in. Bunks were transformed into shops. A lottery was established with a capital prize of several thousand dollars, and tales were told of the immense amount of money in the possession of some of the prisoners, smuggled in under buttons and in the heels and soles of boots or hownot. Bread was temptingly displayed in windows; cakes and pies. The making of rings and ornaments of cannel coal, gutta percha and silver developed much ingenuity. A theater was established in one of the barracks. "Hell's Half Acre" was in the main avenue, and all manner of games were conducted there; keno was the most popular, as the conditions of the betting admitted of a larger number of chance takers. The pot was made up of money, or a certain quantity of tobacco, a loaf of bread, or whatever the specialty of the cloth called for.

In the autumn of '63 the offer was made by the authorities to administer the oath to the prisoners, or to receive them into the Federal army, to serve in the West on the frontier! A number of discontented men, particularly those conscripted by General Price on his last raid in Missouri, accepted the conditions, and were placed in barracks within the grounds, a new parapet being erected around them, and to this quarter was given the name of "Calf-pen" by the prisoners. There was a noticeable difference in the fare of the "Bull-pen" and the "Calf-pen." These were the evil days, and humiliation and hunger were among the suffering of the obdurate. Various punishments were devised against those caught in rebellious ways, riding a rail, hanging by the thumbs, wearing ball and chain, etc. But on the whole the Federal government was liberal.

## THE SOLID FACTS

### About the Judicial Appropriations and the Marshals' Pay.

#### What the Democrats Did and What Hayes Did.

(From Speech of Senator Hereford on Last Day of the Session.)

Senator Hereford of West Virginia, said:

* * What have we done? We have passed a bill making provisions for the salaries of all the Judges. That has been signed, and it is a law. Again, in another bill we have provided appropriations to pay the district attorneys and their assistants $300,000; clerks, $160,000; fees of United States commissioners, $140,000; fees of jurors, $400,000; fees of witnesses, $550,000; for the support of United States prisoners, $193,000; for the rent of United States Court rooms, $67,000; and then we go further and provide for the expenses of bailiffs, criers, furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, watchmen, janitors, cleaners, sweepers, extra meals for grand jurors, transportation of prisoners, removing of records, salaried officers of the Government summoned as witnesses, &c., and so on, going down to the minutest detail. We have made all these provisions, and it is now a law, and yet we in addition passed a bill to pay the fees of the marshals and their general deputies.

* * * Furthermore, the United States Marshals are paid by the fees which they receive; but the laws provide that they shall not extend beyond $6,000 in a year. That is the way they get their pay, by the fees they receive, not only in criminal cases, but in civil cases.

Mr. Windom—Where do they receive their fees from in criminal cases?

Mr. Hereford—Wait a moment; 'I did not interrupt the Senator. They receive their fees in all civil causes from the parties litigant, and the Senator, if he be a lawyer, knows the fact, and the President knew the fact that when he sent that message, that we were not depriving United States Marshals of all their pay. All the Marshal is deprived of is the simple fees he should receive for the arrest of criminals, and these fees do not go beyond $6,000 in a year, including those in civil cases,—in fact, the payment is only postponed;—if they do, the excess is turned into the Treasury. Then, if the bill we had up yesterday does not become a law, which it cannot now, no court is to be stopped, no court can be stopped. Full, ample provision has been made for each and every one of the courts of the United States. In addition to that, we passed a bill appropriating $600,000 for the fees of the Marshals, but the President said to them, "You shall not have that money." He said to the Marshals, "You shall not have that money, because Congress declared in the bill that no part of it should be used for the pay of political marshals in arresting people at the polls on election day." That is the issue; that is the only issue; that is the sole issue upon which we go to the people.

Mr. McMillan—Will the Senator from West Virginia allow me to suggest to him that the marshals of the United States receive their fees in criminal cases from the Government of the United States.

Mr. Hereford—Not entirely. From distilleries, tobacco, etc., they receive their fees out of the property and retain it when it is said.

Mr. McMillan—And that the criminal laws involving the fees of marshals of the United States cannot be executed because the provision of the law prevents the contracting of any indebtedness on the part of the marshals or officers of the United States.

Mr. Hereford—All that any marshal has to do is to wait. He can certainly credit the general Government from now to the 1st of January, because he cannot make his settlement sooner anyhow. Under section 841 of the Revised Statutes he makes his semi-annual settlement, and what is the practical working of it? He makes an estimate and calls on the Attorney General for what he wants for his Court, and the Attorney General sends it to him. He makes no report until the 1st day of January next; and in criminal cases a great many of the fees are made out of the parties. In cases of seizure of distilleries, the seizure of other property, the fees come out of the property; and in that way also the marshals are paid. I cannot comprehend where this $600,000 is to go anyway, because we only have forty-nine United States Marshals, and the law says their salaries shall not be over $6,000, which would be less than $300,000. In the States, the sheriffs in criminal cases perform their duty without being paid in advance; they render their accounts, and, when approved, they are paid. That is all the marshals will have to do in this case. Let them perform their duties and all legitimate fees will be paid.

The simple, naked issue, then, is this: We have made provision, we have passed a bill, and it is a law, to pay the salaries of all the judges, district attorneys, the clerks, the witness' fees, rent, fuel, lights, everything of the kind is provided for, and that is to-day a law, having received the signature of the President. We appropriated $600,000 for the marshals, for their fees and only coupled with it a restriction that the money thus appropriated by us should not be used by the Attorney General, by the Administration, to pay political marshals on the day of election to arrest feemen offering their votes. That is the simple issue. The President said it should be used for that. He said: "If you do not give me the money without that restriction you shall not have it at all." He vetoed the bill. That is the issue upon which we go before the people, and we go before them confident of being triumphantly sustained by all people in all countries who are in favor of liberty and free elections.


### The Extra Session's Work.

(Senator Thurman in Cincinnati Enquirer.)

"I think this extra session has done no small service for American liberty. That is my opinion about it." It is also our opinion that the extra session has done no small service for American liberty. Its influence for good will not be lost. It has arrested the tendency acquired during the war—when Constitution and laws were to a great degree silent—toward imperial government and has recalled the American people to the true theory of our Republican government and to the great principles that underlie popular liberty. That is no small gain; indeed, it is a great gain. It has aroused the people to the consideration of questions that every once in a while need agitation. It is like taking observations on a ship after a storm, to find the true position of the vessel.

### A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.* 26

### Horace Greeley Vindicated.

[Rocky Mountain News.]

The solid South and equally solid New England will each lose seven Congressmen next apportionment. The South ruled the country before the war and New England has ruled it since. Slowly the sceptre of power is veering to the West.

HEADACHE, whether arising from Indigestion or Nervousness, thoroughly unfits any one for attention to business or any other active effort. Dr. Hull's Baltimore Pills always cure this distressing disorder, giving prompt relief after the first dose.

# Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 12, 1879.


### PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRATS.

When a number of reputable and prominent Democrats of Philadelphia, announced their intention to reform certain abuses existing in the party in that city, sympathy was expressed for the movement; as it was evident from the conduct and character of many of the delegates representing that city in our State Conventions, that some reformation was sorely needed. Partial success in that direction seems to have inspired the leaders to reach beyond the limits of the city and interject into a State Convention the inharmonious elements springing from local quarrels.

A fresh delegation is threatened to the next State Conventions with an intimation, that if not endorsed there will be a plentiful lack of votes at the coming State election. Speaker RANDALL is condemned in advance for his his vote on the WARNER silver bill, and it is plainly stated that if the Ohio idea is incorporated in the platform, and a Chairman of the State Committee selected, who endorses it, the State is lost without a contest, and that eastern Democrats would rather vote for SHERMAN than EWING for any office. If such is the purpose of these Philadelphia gentlemen, would it not be well for them to confine their energies for the defeat of the Democratic candidate to the city proper, and not dictate in advance what course the Democracy of the State shall adopt. There has been too much of this in the past, and the Democracy of the State tires of it. The candidate for State Treasurer can be nominated without Philadelphia, and if we understand the temper of the delegates of three score counties outside of that city they will not interfere with the usages of the party, certainly not under threats that votes will be withheld and the party smashed in consequence. The *Commonwealth*, which is more or less an organ, wanted to know the other week, how it came that Allegheny county selected her delegates by a Committee, a practice adopted by more than half the State. We answered that; but now we would like to know if Mr. PIERCE or Mr. VAUX form part of a delegation to the next Convention, who sends them. The regular delegates were selected long since.

It may be, the purposes of these gentlemen have been exagerated in the published accounts, and that a rule or ruin policy has no foundation; but whether or no, we are very certain the State Convention will not permit itself to be disturbed by the threatening or high sounding phrases of anybody from whatever quarter.

### ENGLAND'S TROUBLES.

That the House of Commons has ordered a Royal Commission, by a unanimous vote, to inquire into the causes of the existing agricultural depression in England, and how it was created by or is remediable by legislation, bears out the statements we receive from time to time of the hard times and scant wages and returns of English agricultural laborers, tenants and land owners. It hardly needs a Royal Commission to discover the cause, for the sentiment is almost universal it is because of American competition. We can place in England and Ireland, at a profit to farmers and transporters, every variety of farm products, vegetable and animal, cheaper than they can be produced in those countries under their present system of land tenure. And unless all signs fail, we are only in the early stages of this competition, for it is certain to grow more sweeping and exacting in the near future, just as every year adds to the facilities of transportation and improves and cheapens our agricultural methods. JOHN BRIGHT, the great Liberal leader, told the House of Commons on Friday night, that the competition of the United States in the food supply of Great Britain would go on increasing, and the only way to meet it was to get rid of the mischievous and stupid laws regulating the tenure and transfer of land. It is these laws that are gradually driving out the small land owners, whose possessions are bought up by the wealthy and brought under the law of entail. Ten thousand persons own two-thirds of the land in England and Wales.

But the shoe is commencing to pinch these great landowners as well as tenants and laborers. American competition is reducing the rentable value of their lands, and in this way there is now going on in Great Britain and Ireland an extraordinary diminution of the incomes of the landed aristocracy. They must either reduce their rents or the lands will lay idle, and reports from all parts of ths United KingCom speak of hundreds of farms remaining unlet, in spite of the reductions that have been made by landlords. An account in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of a recent date, which gives the rents obtained for farms, shows a reduction this year in the rents of nearly one-third, and it declares "such a sudden loss of income cannot but seriously interfere with the usual expenditure of the owners of the land, and that again will react on trade already suffering by the decrease of farmers custom." Certainly affairs are in a bad condition in Great Britain, in every department of business activity, agricultural, mining and manufacturing, for it is these interests that control all others. JOHN BRIGHT, in a recent letter, declares his belief that the existing depression in agriculture will result in important business and political changes. It would not surprise us if the latter would be so sweeping as almost to amount to a revolution.

### A SHAM ABANDONED.

The Republicans have already begun to invite contributions in Washington for campaign expenses in Ohio, California and Maine. No person is required to give a cent, nor is any officeholder's position dependent upon his contribution. Among all those who refused to contribute last year, not one has been removed. The clerks, however, manfest an unusual disposition to give this year.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

There goes another civil service organ, after the great apostle HAYES, into the ditch of machine politics. About this thing of the clerks, scantily paid and poor as church mice, running over with anxiety to contribute money to carry purely State elections in Ohio and Maine, there is rather too much protesting. These days people as a rule are not lavish with their money; taxes are only paid on compulsion, and the Washington clerks have all they can do to buy their pinchback jewelry and pay grocers' bills. But just now they must contribute to the political committees or lose their places. "Stand and deliver" is the salute that meets them. Governor YOUNG, Congressman from Cincinnati, is in Washington gathering up the assessments to corrupt the ballot, and, in great glee, tells the correspondents "HAYES has got over his d——d civil service nonsense." RUTHERFORD and SHERMAN will see to it that the clerks ante, but they will take precious good care of their own ducats. Last year $150,000 was collected from the Washington clerks to elect Republican Congressmen, and this year not less than a hundred thousand dollars will be extracted to help elect "Citizen" FOSTER in Ohio.

There is this difference between the two parties: The Democratic is and has been a self-organizing party for the last twenty years; it has no office-holders or contractors to assess, and, therefore, has only such money for campaign purposes as individual Democrats contribute. This has taught the local leaders and the mass of the party they must do the work of preparation themselves, without fee or reward, and we have prospered under the system. There is no corruption, and no squabbling by small potato politicians over a corruption fund.

The Republicans on the contrary, since 1860, have maintained their party organization in its effectiveness—and this is especially the case since the war—by lavish expenditure of money raised by forced levies on Government officials, employes and contractors. They can do nothing without money; their party can't stand alone unless propped up with greenbacks. Immense sums are raised annually, but the most of it is gobbled up by the bummer element, and rarely reaches any legitimate purpose. In some respects these extortions are an element of weakness. They are quarreled over as dogs wrangle over a bone. This disgusts decent voters when they come to know it.

The Democratic plan of organizing for political work, without the aid of money filched from poverty-stricken clerks under threats of dismissal, is the most honest and effective. The Republicans will find this out when they take their place as a permanent minority party. They are now playing the grab game, under the virtuous HAYES, with greater boldness than ever; all disguise has been thrown off, and the employes must pay or their places will be given to those who will. This shows the desperate straits to which the party has been reduced. It is the first time Federal employes have been assessed for a purely State election.

### "THE FARMER REPUBLIC."

At a Fourth of July celebration in Ohio, speeches were made by Gov. BISHOP, GARFIELD, FOSTER and EWING, One point in the speech of Gen. EWING referred as among the possible dangers of the future to the Repulbic, the new and enormous growth and influence of wealth. "But," said he, "there is a countervailing force in the fact that over half of our people till the soil, and own the land they till, and here, under their own vine and fig tree, the land of our country must necessarily as a rule remain or fall into the hands of small holders. The wise forecast of our fathers prohibited long transmissions of great estates by abolishing primogeniture and entail. Besides, great bodies of lands don't pay. They can't be hid from taxation, nor so managed by a tenant system as to produce wealth. A half of our population, therefore, is likely to remain farmers of their own lands. They are the great preponderating, middle class—neither so rich as to be discontented with equal rights, nor so poor as to countenance any form of Communism. Long may this class remain the conservative power of free and equal self-government! Long may the United States continue to deserve the proud title of "The Farmer Republic."

It is to this thought that the hopeful citizens recurs, when the dangers of communism that in the future may follow a dense population on this continent, are discussed. We will owe our safety to the great numbers of small land owners, "neither so rich as to be discontented with equal rights, nor so poor as to countenance any form of Communism."

### FEDERALISM ILLUSTRATED.

As the Republicans in their interpretation of the powers of the Federal Government, and the insignificance of State and local rights, usages and laws, are intent on getting back to the theories and practices of the days of JOHN ADAMS' Federalism, it is pertinent to recur to some of the laws of that day. If we are to travel that way they may serve as warning signals. In 1798 Congress passed a law known as the "Sedition Law" which provided that:

If any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the Government of the United States, or either House of Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said Government, or either House of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, * * * * such person being thereof convicted before any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2,000 and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

This was an outcropping of the centralizing purposes of the ancient Federalists, just as the election laws and the use of troops at the polls, illustrate the centralizing aims of the modern Republicans. In both cases powers were, and are claimed for the Federal Government, that had they been asserted at the time of the formation of the Constitution of 1787, would have been a barrier to the creation of the Government under which we live. That this law of 1798, under the administration of the elder ADAMS, was no idle threat, is shown by the way it was administered and construed. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* cites these instances from the history of the times:

Matthew Lyon, a member of Congress from the State of Vermont, was the first victim under the law. He wrote a letter to a Vermont paper in which he declared that with the Federal Executive "every consideration of the public welfare was swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and selfish avarice." In regard to the fast day, he said that "the sacred name of religion" had been used "as a State engine to make mankind hate and persecute each other," &c., &c. Mr. Lyon was tried before Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court. The jury found him guilty, and the Judge, after a severe reprimand, sentenced him to four months' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. The history of the case says that a private lottery was gotton up to raise money to pay the fine, but the proprietor of the Vermont *Gazette*, in which the scheme was published, was found guilty under the same law, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and be imprisoned two months.

Another case: Charles Holt, publisher of the *Bee*, printed at New London, Connecticut, was found guilty of defaming the President and discouraging enlistments in the army, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $200.

Another: Thomas Cooper was found guilty of defaming the President, and sentenced by Judge Chase to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $400.

Another: James T. Callender was tried for libel on the President under the "Sedition Law." His counsel raised the question of constitutionality of the law. Judge Chase refused to hear them on it, and treated them with the most arbitrary rudeness. They threw up their briefs and left the court. He was convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 and be imprisoned nine months.

The same history tells of another case: A Mr. Baldwin of New Jersey, was fined $100 under the following circumstances: President Adams, on his return from the seat of Government, passed through Trenton. Some cannon were discharged in compliment to him while passing through that place. Mr. Baldwin said he wished the wadding from the cannon had been lodged in the President's ——.

There were other victims of the same law. Judge Jared Peck, a Senator in the Legislature of New York, had the audacity to offer to his neighbors for their signatures a petition to Congress for the repeal of the Alien and Sedition laws, in which the odious features of those laws were severely handled. The United States District Attorney at New York had him indicted, and he was arrested in the midst of his family by an officer and put in prison.

This is rather rough on "the better days of the Republic," but in 1800 the Democrats, under JEFFERSON, came into power and repealed the law, Mr. JEFFERSON as President remitting all fines and imprisonment under the "Sedition Law." The operations of JOHN I. DANENPORT in New York last fall, in enforcing the Federal election law in the interest of the Republican party, were fully as arbitrary and tyrannical as the enforcement of the "Sedition Law" under ADAMS.

That law sought to prevent criticism on public officials, which is the American way of arguing for a change of rulers, by fine and imprisonment. DAVENPORT'S methods under the election law were to prevent the free expression of the people at the ballot box, by arbitrary arrests, without warrant or information, and imprisonment in the "iron cages" provided by a paternal government. An army of thirteen thousand deputy marshals, at a cost of near half a million of dollars, was set a-going for this sort of work in 1876, which shows a grand advance in the sweep of operations since the days of JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. JEFFERSON writing of the times of the "Sedition Law," twenty-five years later, used this language, which is quite pertinent to the present purposes of the Republican party:

Monarchy, to be sure, is now defeated, and they wish it should be forgotten that it ever was advocated. They see that it is desperate, and treat its imputation to them as a calumny, and I verily believe that none of them have it now in direct aim. Yet the spirit is not done away. The same party takes now what they deem the next best ground, the consolidation of the Government—the giving to the Federal members of the Government, by unlimited construction of the Constitution, a control over all the functions of the States, and the concentration of all power ultimately at Washington.

How well this describes the aims of the Republican party, with its unceasing warfare on the rights of the States and local self-government; a party, too, that is marshalling its hosts under the third term banner to make GRANT a President or Dictator for life.

### EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE crops in Europe are turning out very bad, and yet we hear of no complaints from American farmers.

PHILADELPHIA is entering on a war for five cent car fares. Get a Speaker with spite against the companies is the best way to do it.

CONKLING has found his man for President in Senator WINDOM, as he is about the only man in the Senate who has not called CONKLING a liar.

THE VAUX Democratic organization in Philadelphia will send a full delegation to the State Convention, to contest the seats of the "regulars" elected in January last.

THE elevated railways in New York propose to establish a uniform rate of fare at five cents. New York is booming in increased population under the rapid transit system.

THE Democrats of the Ohio Legislature passed a law to break up the "truck" or store order system in payment of wages, and the law is to be enforced at once. In Pennsylvania Gov. HOYT vetoed such a law.

IT remains to be developed how protection in Germany will be relished in the United States. BISMARCK is going in for high duties on every article of American production on which, heretofore, there have been no duties.

IT it reported that our cotton crop this year will amount to 5,253,000 bales. This is a decided increase over last year and is 400,000 more bales than the South produced before the war, when in full enjoyment of the profitable slave labor about which we have heard so much.

SENATOR BEN HILL sends a card to the Atlanta *Dispatch*, saying: "If the general Government shall finally perish under the weight of accumulating frauds and corruptions, that State will be least affected by the calamity which shall itself be freest from like practices." Not much consolation here for ring-ridden Pennsylvania.

THE *National View*, the Greenback organ at Washington supported by contributions from Republicans and forced levies on Government clerks, is carrying out its part of the contract with fidelity. It pitches into Gen. EWING politically and personally, and says he is "the most thorough political gambler living." The *View* earns its money.

AN interesting Fourth of July address by HORATIO SEYMOUR to the inmates of the New York State prison will be found on our third page. It was the most notable Fourth of July speech of the year. The wisdom and kindness of his words must have made a lodgment on the minds of many of his listeners, as they will on whoever reads them.

THERE is a good deal of talk about the letting of the contract for the new Middle Penitentiary, and the inference is plainly stated that it was a political job. We know nothing of the details nor the parties concerned, but since the Republican party has obtained power nearly all affairs in which there is money seems to be manipulated by experts and ringsters.

WE have not heard of any bonfires set up by United States Marshals on account of the last back down of Democrats, yet there is a quiet chuckle on their part, from the fact they have the handling of fees, which as a rule are five times greater than the salary. Whoever else suffers they will not, nor will there be found one sufficiently unpatriotic to resign, but they will endeavor to convince their cousins and their aunts, that a wicked Democratic Congress deprived them of the opportunity to place good men and true on the list of jurors, at two dollars per day, and that the country will go to pieces. HAYES refused to sign the Appropriation bill, and it failed of course through his fault.

THE death of Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, leaves a void in this community that will be long felt. He was a useful and good man in all that he attempted, and he could find more work to do than most men. He had great energy, and his literary labors, continued with industry and success, were a labor of love, and important not only to the church he served but to good men everywhere. He was broad and generous in his views, and sought to develop the graces and kindly feelings of humanity rather than to play the censor, or pick out defects. Dr. CLARK died on Sunday evening at the residence of Governor COLQUITT of Georgia, who a week or two ago, finding him sick in Atlanta, had him removed to the Executive Mansion.

DON CAMERON is accused of working for his friend and relation JACK SHERMAN and means to bestow upon him the Pennsylvania delegation, as a sort of bridal gift, for the Presidental nomination. DON can do it, if he wants to, and as he carries the Republican stalwarts of this State in his little satchel. There does not exist, in this broad land, a body of politicians so completely in the custody of one man, as those now ruling this Commonwealth. It is the merest affectation to doubt it, and no man is more conscious of the fact of ownership than the DON himself. He does not even pretend that this is not the case, but firmly believes he will be obeyed whenever he issues his orders. To what depths of subserviency and degradation has this once proud party fallen, that it should respond to the bugle call of any one man, without the courage to hold back or question the right of this son of his father to crack his whip over their shoulders?

### OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MRS. PAUL DUNLEVY.

With the most earnest feeling of sympathy for the bereaved husband and orphaned child, we announce the death on Saturday last of ROSE CARTER, wife of PAUL DUNLEVY of this city. She had been scarce five years married, and leaves one child. Mrs. DUNLEVY came to our city a stranger, but soon attracted by her exceptionally sweet disposition and marked intelligence, a large circle of devoted friends. Although young in years there were few who maintained a more admirable poise of judgment, or fulfilled more perfectly the duties and responsibities of wife and mother. Her cheerful and merry laugh made a household perfectly happy, and her presence elsewhere was a ray of sunshine. Words fail to paint the grief of husband and friends, at this sudden taking off, in the bloom of youth and the expectancy of a bright life. Her memory will be cherished, because of the elements of character, which influenced and charmed the social circle in which she moved, while those who were near and dear to her as relatives or friends, will have perpetual remembrance of the loveliness and kindliness of her life.

A PROMINENT citizen of Chicago, in the habit of preserving for many years newspapers containing accounts of noticeable occurrences, sends a communication to a journal of that city about the celebration of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birthday of Daniel Webster at the Revere House, Boston. It was the seventh year after his death—Jan. 18, 1859—and some 200 persons assembled. The object of the celebration was to harmonize the sectional differences of the country, which then foretold the coming struggle. The activity of death in the 20 years which have passed since is shown by mention of many of the participants. The presiding officer, naturally, was Caleb Cushing; other prominent guests were Rufus Choate, Charles C. Felton, Gov. Gardner, Fletcher Webster, B. F. Hallett, Charles Levi Woodbury, James W. Paige, David Lears, and Peter Harvey. Letters were read from Edward Everett, HoraceBinney, Reverdy Johnson, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, Henry A. Wise, William C. Rives, Joseph Gales, Daniel S. Dickson, and Jefferson Davis who alone of the correspondents survives. Davis said among other things: "I send you my cordial greeting to the friends of the Constitution and ask to be enrolled among those whose mission it is, by fraternity and good faith to every constitutional obligation, to insure that, from the Aroostook to San Diego, from Key West to Purget Sound, the grand arch of our political arch shall stand unshaken." How strangely such things read in the light of subsequent events.

MR. E. V. SMALLEY, in concluding a series of letters to the New York *Tribune* from Texas, writes: "It is but just to say that the reputation which still clings to Texas of being a State where lawlessness, violence and murder are rampant is undeserved. Men do not carry revolvers and bowie-knives about the streets of the towns, nor is it at all unsafe to travel over the country unarmed. The desperado element, which resorts to all frontier regions, and was once peculiarly formidable and outrageous in Texas, has been thinned out by sudden death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, or pushed before the advance of civilization out on the extreme verge of settlement. Some brigandage is still practiced on the Mexican frontier, in the way of looting cattle and plundering ranches, and an old-fashioned highway robbery is not unfrequent in that sparsely-settled region, but in the agricultural sections of the State and in all the principal towns good order prevails, and life and property are well protected by the civil authorities and by public sentiment."

THE old ship Resolute, to be broken up at last, and her timbers used in the construction of relics of all kind, has had a "strange eventful history." She was one of the many vessels sent out between 1848 and 1859 to search for the remains of the Sir John Franklin expedition, the loss of which proved the greatest stimulus of Arctic exploration. Quite a squadron of vessels was abandoned in the spring of 1854, and nothing was ever heard of any of them, except the Resolute, which, a year and a half later, was found floating in Davis Strait, having drifted about a thousand miles from the place where she was deserted. Captain Buddington, of an American whaling schooner, who discovered her, brought the Resolute to New London, Connecticut, and she was bought by the United States Government, refitted and presented to the British Government at Portsmouth, an act of international courtesy, which, it is said, is to be returned now by the presentation for the White House of a suit of oak furniture made out of her timbers.

MENTION has been made of a general improvement in prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, with a sustained or improved market, giving indications of returning prosperity to our manufacturing industries. The sewing silk and twist trade is the latest to feel the influence of better times. At a meeting of the trade held in New York a few days ago, a resolution was adopted for a general advance of twenty per cent. on all manufactured goods, based upon an advance of thirty to forty per cent. in the price of raw silk. In the cotton and wool industries the increase of prices within the last month or two has been due almost entirely to an increased demand for goods—not to the temporary scarcity and consequent high price of raw materials.

IT was in the month of July, 1779, a hundred years ago, that Anthony Wayne stormed the strong works erected by the British troops at Stony Point, on the Hudson river. It was one of the most gallant actions and brilliant achievements of the Revolution, yet he had but fifteen men killed. This is not half the number of fatal casualties that occurred in celebrating the glorious Fourth, last week with pistols, rifles, rockets, crackers and cannon, and the wounded probably outnumbered the whole force of twelve hundred men with which Mad Anthony assaulted and captured that important work.

### A Roll Call Incident.

The following story is told of Representative Godlove S. Orth by an ex-Representative: "Mr. Orth, when once before a member of Congress, occupied the next seat to mine, so that we became well acquainted. Orth's name, as I remember, was just about the middle of the list of members, and the clerk, in reading his name did not always speak it quite plainly. A man was sitting by me one day who had been a frequent listener to the proceedings of the House, and when some vote was taken he made the curious inquiry: 'Tell me, Mr. Myers, why does the clerk always, when he gets to the middle of the roll-call, say "God love us all?"' He was informed that what the clerk really said was God-love S. Orth."

### Truth is Mighty.

As the little leaven hid in the measure of meal, made all leaven, so truth gradually overcomes all doubt and disbelief. When Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his Favorite Prescription would positively cure many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies who had uselessly undergone untold tortures at the hands of different physicians, employed the Favorite Prescription and were speedily cured. Many physicians now prescribe it in their practice. So sanguine is Dr. Pierce of its power to cure, that he now sells it through druggists under a positive guarantee.

### DEATH OF REV. DR. CLARK.

#### He Expires at the Mansion of Gov. Colquitt at Atlanta.

#### Sketch of His Life—Funeral Arrangements, Etc.

Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D., died at the Executive Mansion of Governor Colquitt, Atlanta, Georgia, on Sunday. Some six weeks ago Rev. Dr. Clark left this city to deliver the annual address at the Yadkin College, Yadkin, North Carolina. He was then suffering with dysentery, and when at an Atlanta hotel, this complaint took a typhoid character. From the hotel he was taken to the house of his warm friend, Governor Colquitt. His symptoms alternately grew worse and better until toward the close of last week, when he kept constantly sinking and death finally ensued. Mr. J. J. Gillespie of this city, and Edward Clark, a son of the deceased, were with him at the time of his death.

Dr. Clark was one of the most widely known divines of the day. The Cyclopedia of Methodism contains the following sketch of the life of the deceased embracing the principal points in his busy and useful career.

"Alexander Clark, D. D., was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 10, 1834. His father is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His mother was born in Scotland. He received an ordinary English education in the common schools of his native State, engaging much of the time in manual labor. His father, a classical scholar, was his best teacher, and home his highest school. At seventeen years of age he became a teacher, and continued in the service for about six years. During this time he conceived the idea of a schoolday paper, and started at his home in Columbiana county, Ohio, the *Schoolday Visitor*, afterwards known as the *Schoolday Magazine*, for a time setting his own type and working his editions on a hand press. This periodical continued for nearly twenty years, and was finally merged in the *St. Nicholas* of New York. In 1861 Mr. Clark was ordained in the Methodist Protestant Church, and took pastoral charge at New Brighton, Pa. In 1863 he became associate pastor with Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, D. D., of the Church of the New Testament, Philadelphia. In 1864 he was called to the pastorate of Union Chapel, Independent Methodist Church, Cincinnati, and in 1866 was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Protestant Church, Pittsburgh, which position he held for four years. In 1870 he was elected editor of the official periodicals of the Methodist Church, the *Methodist Recorder* and *Our Morning Guide*, which position he still held at the time of his death. Mr. Clark received the honorary degree of A. M. from Mt. Union College, Ohio, in 1864, and the same degree from Oberlin University, Ohio. In 1875 he received the degree of D. D., from the Ohio Wesleyan University. During Mr. Clark's editorship he made two visits to California, remaining the second time three months by invitation, supplying the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco. In 1874 he attended the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Louisville, Ky., and was received as fraternal messenger. In 1876 he attended the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Baltimore, in the same capacity and the same year he visited also British conferences in England, being cordially received by all. He extended his foreign trip to Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France, and published an account of his journey, entitled, "Summer Rambles in Europe." He is the author of various works, the best known of which are "The Old Log School House," "Schoolday Dialogues," "Workday Christianity," "The Gospel in the Trees," and "Starting Out." The hymnbook of the denomination, "A Voice of Praise," was principally compiled by Mr. Clark, who is author also of a small volume of poems called "Ripples on the River." Mr. Clark has been a member of four General Conferences and several conventions of the Church, including the Union Conventions in Baltimore, May, 1877."

Dr. Clark was aged about forty-five years at the time of his death. His wife was Miss Annie Doughaday of Wellsville, O., and besides the widow he leaves several children to mourn his death. Mrs. Alice Davidson, wife of T. K. Davidson of the East End, is a daughter of the deceased. One of his sons, William, is a student at Adrian College, Mich.; another son, Edward, is in business at Philadelphia, and a third son, Samuel, is at home, at Wellsville. About two years ago Dr. Clark purchased a homestead at Wellsville, and here his family have since resided, although his newspaper work required the frequent presence of Dr. Clark in this city. The deceased was a deep thinker, a brilliant writer, and a man of broad and liberal ideas and popular manners, whose death will be mourned all over the country.

The body of the deceased has been embalmed and will arrive here to-morrow evening. A memorial service will be held in the First Methodist Church, over which Dr. Clark presided as pastor. On Thursday morning the remains will probably be taken to Wellsville for interment. Yesterday the M. E. Ministers' Association adopted resolutions of condolence on the death of Dr. Clark, and appointed Revs. Thomas N. Boyle, R. T. Miller, D. D., J. W. Miles, A. S. Petty, D. D., and W. B. Watkins, D. D., a committee to attend the funeral.

### THE WESTMORELAND TRAGEDY.

#### Further Particulars of the Murder and Suicide.

#### Dispute Over the Title of Property the Cause of the Crime.

The terrible crime which was committed near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, on Sunday afternoon, a brief account of which was given in these columns, has created intense excitement in that vicinity. The suicide and murderer, Joseph Aiken, lived on a small farm, together with his wife and son, the latter being thirty years of age. There is also a grown up daughter, who is the wife of William J. Kennedy of the lower part of Allegheny. The trouble, it seems, did not occur through jealousy, as stated. Aiken has of late been drinking to excess and frequently when under the influence of spirits he displayed a violent temper. About three or four years ago, the wife, on account of fear that her husband would squander their hard-earned possessions, succeeded in having an assignment of the property made to her. Subsequently the husband repented of this action, and endeavored in vain to again hold the title of the estate. The demon of discord having entered the household there were frequent quarrels, but no one who knew Aiken anticipated such a horrible culmination of his domestic difficulties.

On Sunday morning Thomas Aiken, the son, left home, leaving his father and mother apparently in good humor. About noon he returned and then went to the house of a neighbor. During the son's absence the father loaded an old army musket with bird shot, approached his wife, who was evidently paring her toe nails, and emptied the contents of the weapon into her breast. After this terrible work Aiken loaded the musket again and placed it in the barn. He then proceeded to the house of Mr. Foley, and meeting a member of the family said to him: "I have shot the old woman, and the body is down at house." Daniel Foley proceeded to the house and found Mrs. Aiken's body lying on the floor near the front door. After viewing the body Foley turned to give an alarm when to his horror he saw the murderer standing some distance from him, preparing to take his own life. Aiken had the muzzle of the musket in his mouth, and his bare foot on the trigger. The next moment the old man pulled the trigger, and fell to the ground a corpse, having well nigh blown his head into atoms.

The Coroner was soon afterwards notified, and an inquest was held. Foley testified as to what he had seen. Thomas Aiken testified that his father got up as usual on Sunday, and seemed to be in excellent humor. The witness could give no cause for the crime. His father was 71 and his mother 73 years of age. The witness and Mrs. Kennedy were the only children. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts stated above. Mr. Aiken resided in Woods Run for fifteen years prior to his removal to Greensburg some five years ago. At the time of his death he was possessed of a good sized and well stocked farm. He is said to have been of kind disposition and well liked. Mrs. Aiken was a member of the Episcopal church and was a devout Christian woman. The old man was tall and well built. He was an Irishman, was honest and industrious and when sober, a kind husband.

### PALACE OF JUSTICE.

#### Charles Bungay Guilty of Manslaughter and Recommended for Mercy.

#### A Test Case—Suits Against Railroad Companies.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Chas. Bungay, indicted for the murder of Cornelius J. Horgan, was taken up for trial on Monday, in the Criminal Court, before Hon. F. H. Collier. The defendant and the deceased quarreled in McMinn's saloon, on Federal street, Allegheny, in October last, when the defendant struck Horgan on the head with a poker, causing a wound from which he died on the next day. Bungay was subsequently arrested and released by the Court on $10,000 bail. The case occupied the attention of the Court until half-past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when the jury retired and after deliberating two hours returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter and recommended the prisoner to the extreme mercy of the Court.

The case of W. B. Ross against Peter Kolbecker was before the Quarter Sessions Court Wednesday. This suit is brought to test whether licenses for saloons should be issued under the act of 1872, which imposes larger rates, or under the act of 1875, as they are now being issued. The defendant has a license issued under the act of 1875. The trial went on until there arose a question as to what the Court should instruct the jury. Judge Collier was inclined to think that this was not the proper place to test the question, and did not see that any ruling of the Court in this form would be of service as regarded a change in the manner of issuing the licenses. Something should be done to reach the authorities who issue the licenses. The prosecution claimed that the act of 1872 was not repealed by the act of 1875, and that the act of 1875 was unconstitutional at any rate. After some argument, the case was adjourned until to-day to enable the Court to investigate the questions of law involved.

SUITS AGAINST RAILROADS.

Bills in equity were filed in the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, by S. D. Cozens, Esq., on behalf of the executors of R. Parrott, deceased, against the following railroads: Allegheny Valley, Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley, Pittsburgh and Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester, Federal Street and Pleasant Valley, Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty, Citizens, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The suits are for damages against the Companies named for violation of an improvement in railway car brakes. The brakes were patented by Layfayette Thompson & Achael Batcheider in 1852, and assigned to Henry Tanner. The patent was renewed in 1866 and at subsequent periods. In the meantime Robert Parrott became the owner of three-fourths of the patent and on December 1877 he died. The bill sets forth that the defendant roads used the brakes without paying compensation for the privilege to Mr. Parrott and therefore this suit was entered for damages.

#### Scene in a New York Police Court.

(From the New York Herald, July 4.)

"Your husband was arrested by an officer, Mrs. Powers," said the justice in Essex Market Court yesterday morning to a sad faced little woman, "on a charge of cruelly beating you. I have sent for you to make a complaint against him."

"Against my husband, Sir?" she asked in a low voice.

"Why, of course. Your face is cut and swollen, your arms black and blue and your lips quivering now from the pain his brutality has caused you. Your cries were pitiful to hear, your neighbors say, and they add that your husband is a drunkard and that you have to support him."

"Oh! let him go," said the little woman, crying. "He didn't mean to do it. We've been married just a year and a half. Our little boy is home asleep. I would not have it said his father ever had been arrested for beating his mother. You'll let him go, please do," and the woman wept afresh.

"And what do you say, Powers?" answered the court.

"Say!" answered the drunken brute. "Why I say damn her! I'll give it to her when I get her again. I'll stop her blubbering and her baby stories."

"You will not if I have the power to prevent you. You are committed for six months in default of $600 to keep the peace."

#### Col. T. A. Scott's Health,

(Philadelphia Telegraph Tuesday.)

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, finds his health constantly improving under the regimen of rest and travel, to which he has been giving himself of late, that he expects in September to resume his customary duties. This announcement will be very welcome to a large class of people who have allowed themselves to be discomfited by the various silly rumors that have floated about from time to time concerning Colonel Scott's condition, and the likelihood that he would not resume work for an indefinite period. Such stories are equally baseless and mischievous. Letters from him and his traveling companions just received indicate that Mr. Scott is rugged and hearty, and longing for nothing so much as to be at his post of duty. The party is about returning, and in September or the early part of October President Scott will meet the welcome of our citizens, better prepared than ever to discharge the responsibilities of his high office.


#### A Rare Opportunity for Profit.

The Stock Market shows positive indications of strength, and remarkable fluctuations are occurring every day, which bring large profits to those who avail themselves of the advantages thus opened. The new mutual Capitalization system originated by Messrs. ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York City, a firm noted for its honorable and prompt dealings, is the safest and surest plan of operating in stocks, as it is based upon correct rules of finance, and secures to every patron, whether the investment is $25 or $5,000, the full benefit of unlimited capital united with experienced skill, making steady gains from daily fluctuations, profits being divided pro rata every thirty days. One capitalization last month paid each $500 shareholder $1,986 15 net profit. New circular, "Rules for Success," and invaluable information to every investor mailed free. All kinds of Stocks and Bonds bought and sold by ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers & Brokers, 26 & 28 Broad street, New York City

# WASHINGTON.

## Sherman's Strength Creating Alarm Among Adherents of Grant and Blaine.

## Senator Chandler Confesses Civil Service Rules are Dead.

### How the Administration Seeks to Cover Up Roberts' Appointment.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Within a day or two several local politicians from Ohio well versed in the art of manipulating conventions, have arrived here to consult Secretary Sherman regarding the latter's candidacy for the next Republican nomination for the Presidency. Some of these gentlemen assert that the Sherman movement is to be worked up systematically in the Western and Northern States, beginning with Ohio, and it has already taken deep root in States where the feeling for the nomination of General Grant has been the strongest. It is claimed that Ohio will lead the column with a solid delegation in the next Republican convention in favor of Sherman. It is the theory of those most active in Secretary Sherman's behalf that the minute the fact is developed that General Grant cannot obtain the nomination without a severe struggle, that Mr. Sherman will step to the fore as the leading candidate, and that the contest for the nomination will be between him and Senator Blaine. Whether these politicians are correct or not in their calculations, they are entering upon the canvass in behalf of Mr. Sherman with an energy which creates alarm among the adherents of General Grant and Mr. Blaine.

CONTEMPT FOR REGULATIONS.

Senator Zach Chandler, Chairman National Republican Committee, in reply to a recent inquiry whether or not the civil service rule laid down by the President soon after his occupancy of the White House, that no Federal official should continue to act as a member of the National Committee, had embarrassed the committee in any way, said it had not. The National Committee had never paid the slightest attention to the President's action in this matter, and did not intend to in the future. As Chairman of the committee he had declined to accept the resignations of members holding Federal offices, tendered in consequence of the rule laid down by the President. Mr. McCormick, the secretary of the committee, tendered his resignation as such while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but it had not been accepted, and he would continue to act in the position to which he had been chosen. Senator Chandler does not attempt to conceal his disgust at the so-called civil service rules, and says the whole thing is too dead to seriously talk about.

THE DARIEN CANAL PROJECT.

Senator Buruside defends his resolution respecting the Isthmus canal, on the ground that the whole North American Continent below the Canada border, will eventually be under the control of the United States, and that the movement to establish this highway with European capital must be regarded as in a certain sense an intrusion upon American territory. The Senator says: "I am by no means certain, however, that the canal need be opened. Assuredly, there is no imperative necessity for one at this time. We shall soon have two additional lines of railroad across the continent, making three in all, and the facilities for transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific will be ample. Captain Eads' project for a railway, which could be built with American capital, as a commercial enterprise, should be carefully considered. The possibility of such a plan succeeding is an additional reason why we should discourage the French canal scheme in its incipiency. There are so many reasons why we should not allow foreigners to construct the canal, that it is hardly necessary to specify them. It is enough to say that it would be highly derimental to our interests as a nation, for a canal under foreign control to be opened across the Isthmus, and that we will not permit such an undertaking to be carried out."

THE VISIT FROM SITTING BULL.

The War Department has issued orders to prevent Sitting Bull from crossing into American territory over the Canadian border. Army officers here think the Dominion Government want to get rid of him. The United States are perfectly willing that he shall remain in Canada, and even prefers that he should. As soon as Sitting Bull was harbored by the Dominion, she became responsible for his acts. If he should take it into his head to raid over the border, the Canadians would be liable for his depredations. It is thus plain why the one Government wants to get rid of him, and why the other doesn't want him to come back. In the War Office circular his presence in Canada is considered a good riddance, and no encouragement will be extended him to return and again become a United State bad Indian.

SECRETARY SHERMAN

has prepared two speeches, which he will deliver in Ohio. They treat altogether on the finances, and are not of a political nature. Both are a comprehensive review of the operations of the Resumption law, and the financial management of the Treasury Department under President Hayes' Administration. He had intended also to deliver one or two financial speeches in Maine, but the latest advices from that quarter are that if he comes into the State at all, "it will be much better for him to whoop up the skull and cross bones," rather than to boast resumption among the farmers, who are beginning to feel the effects in the shrinkage in values.

PLAYING IT FINE.

The Republican Congressional Committee is advised by the Maine State Executive Committee not to circulate financial speeches in Maine. The report comes from the Pine-tree State that if the financial issue is uppermost, the Republicans will certainly lose the State. Hence the Congressional Committee here is instructed to send bloody-shirt, rather than financial pabulum, for the delectation of the Maine voters.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

As to money in the Ohio canvass, John G. Thompson says the Republicans will likely have a cool one hundred thousand to conduct operations with through the campaign. He says the Democrats have never used over twenty-five thousand dollars in a campaign in that State, and generally did not have half that amount. He thinks a moderate amount of money is an essential thing in a campaign, but that a large amount can not be usefully employed. He says the large, monster demonstrations are what costs money, and that it is usually money thrown away. Monster demonstrations rarely make votes, and processions with brass bands and transparencies are not worth twenty per cent. on cost. Mr. Thompson says there has been no arrangement made to bring prominent Southern Democrats into Ohio this summer or fall to canvass. He says, however, that half a dozen or more have expressed a willingness to come if their services are needed. He has a high opinion of Joe Blackburn as a stump orator, and thinks the famous Kentuckian will be brought out as one of the star performers on the boards.

JUDGE DILLON'S RESIGNATION.

Attorney General Devens said last evening that Judge Dillon's resignation had not yet been withdrawn, and he cannot see why it should be. The story that he is to make the resignation bear the date of December 1, instead of September 1, has probably no truth in it, as the duties of Judge Dillon as Professor in Columbia College Law School will not permit his retention of a seat on the bench. It is rumored here that Judge Dillon is to replace Mr. Sidney Bartlett of Boston, as counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad. He is a nephew of Mr. Sidney Dillon of the Union Pacific.

THE WORK BEGUN.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee has established its headquarters in one of the committee rooms at the Capitol, and has begun campaign work in earnest. Its chief work is to supply campaign documents wherever and whenever wanted. Maine and Ohio are just now making the heaviest demands, and both these States are being flooded with political literature. The speeches in greatest demand are the constitutional arguments of Congressmen Carlisle of Kentucky, and Tucker of Virginia, and the exhaustive argument of Senator Wallace on the army bill. Frank Hurd's eloquent and incisive summing up of the situation delivered during the last hours of the session is also in large demand. It is noticeable that the Democratic demand is almost entirely for the argumentative speeches on the constitutional points involved in the controversy between Congress and the President, while the Republican Congressional Committee is supplying political speeches almost exclusively. The financial issue, so far as the Republicans are concerned, is to be left evidently to Secretary Sherman, who will outline the Republican position on that subject for the Maine Republicans at Portland on the 23d inst., and later on will sound his financial tocsin in Ohio. The Secretary's speech is awaited with considerable interest, because it is known that he intends to make it an exhaustive review of the financial legislation of the Republican party and the refunding operations of the Treasury Department under Republican rule. For this reason, probably, the Republican Congressional Committee is sending out little or no financial literature. The demand upon the Democratic Committee for financial literature is somewhat more extensive. The demand comes chiefly from Ohio and Maine, and is for literature of the greenback order. Ewing's speech on the Warner Silver bill is being sent to Maine in great numbers, and preparations are making to send even larger editions of it to Ohio later on in the campaign. The speeches of Bayard, Thurman and Beck on the Army bill are also in good demand in Maine, and are being sent in considerable quantities.

A BID FOR SOLDIER VOTES.

The hypocrisy of Secretary Sherman is actually bewildering. Indeed, it borders on the sublimity of cheek. He has issued an order for buncombe, intended to have an influence with the soldiers' vote, to the effect that soldiers shall have preference in appointments under the Civil Service of the United States. This order has been issued to Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue, and to Assistant Treasurers and other principal officers under the Treasury Department. It is a sham. If Secretary Sherman was honest in it he can practice its precepts in his own Department, for right under his nose, in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, is employed a man named Griswold, who commanded a Confederate prison pen in Georgia, and of whose career there is the sworn testimony of officers and soldiers of the late war that men were shot down in cold blood, if not by his order by his toleration. Nor can Secretary Sherman plead ignorance of his being in his Department, for more than a year ago the dispatches hence directed the Secretary's attention to the fact, and in addition printed the damning testimony against him. Griswold remains yet, and draws a comfortable salary.

RESPECTING THE LAWS.

The assertion that the Southern Democrats are opposed to the enforcement of the Federal laws is now receiving a most practical contradiction in the United States District Court of Mississippi. The navigation laws prohibit masters and owners of steam vessels from carrying more than the regulation number of passengers on their vessels. It seems that some flagrant violations of these laws occurred on the lower Mississippi recently, when the negro exodus was at its height, and that some of the citizens discovered that boats were carrying more than the regulation number of colored emigrants northward, the consequences of which to the violators of the law are that their boats have been attached and proceedings have been instituted by private citizens against the owners and masters of the vessels for the doubly patriotic purpose of showing that the South is determined to vindicate the United States navigation laws, and at the same time to remind the enterprising navigators that the life of the negro must not be endangered by overcrowding the exodus, under penalty of ten dollars per capita, and passage money for every negro in excess of regulation numbers.

# ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

## The Steamer Jeannette Sails Yesterday on Her Perilous Voyage.

### Immense Crowds Witness Her Departure Amid Great Cheering and Firing of Salutes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The Arctic exploring yacht Jeannette sailed this afternoon. Long before her departure the pier heads and ships along the city front and hilltops were crowded with spectators, and the bay was lively with yachts and steamers. Some delay occurred, and it was not until four P. M. the order was given to weigh anchor. The Jeannette steamed slowly down the harbor amid the dipping of flags, screaming of steam whistles and a salute of ten guns from Fort Point. The Jeannette was deeply loaded with coal and store, and her progress was so slow that it was not till half-past six that she got outside the heads. Here she stopped a few moments, while the wife of Lieut. DeLong was transferred to the yacht Frolic. The steamers and yachts in attendance then passed under the stern of the Jeannette, the crowds on board cheering Lieut. DeLong and the expedition. The Jeannette's engines again started, and in company with the schooner Fannie A. Hyde, which goes to Behring's Sea as coal and provision tender, she steamed seaward.

*Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* the only reliable preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color.

THE Boston Bicycle Club went out recently for a ride on their two-wheeled vehicles. Ten of them were arrested on a charge of violating the Sunday law, and a Justice fined them $10 each, on the ground that they had been "playing or sporting on the Lord's day." They appealed, and the legal question will be brought before a higher court.

# THE OLD WORLD.

## The French Chamber of Deputies Passes the Educational Bill.

### Heavy Cost to Russia of the War With Turkey.

### Germany Making Rapid Pragress in Framing a Tariff.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISCUSSION OF UNIVERSITY BILL IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Lords the Government's Irish University bill was read a second time. The debate tended to show that the Government may hereafter consent to additions to the bill tending to satisfy the claims of the Irish Catholics in regard to endowment. Thus, Lord Cairns, while still opposing the direct endowment of denominational institutions, pointed out that the University of London received some thousands yearly for the purpose of rewarding those who pass the examination, which is open to all comers. He said he was quite sure if the Senate of the proposed Irish University were to come to Parliament, and say that in order to advance education it would be advisable to offer exhibitions and rewards, no objection would be taken on denominational grounds.

The *Times* considers this is a plain intimation to Catholics to get their University first and ask for money afterward. This opens a prospect of settlement of the University question on the lines of the intermediate Education act passed last year.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Lord Salisbury, in his speech at a banquet given to Conservative members of Parliament for the city of London, said the stipulations of the Berlin treaty had been carried out, and that the frontier of India had been secured by the Afghan war. Positions in the Mediterranean he said must be held by the Turks for the sake of the peace of Europe. The British Government had done all it could for Turkey and the peace of the world. Lord Salisbury added England must always be prepared for war owing to armaments maintained by other nations.

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL COMPLETED.

LONDON, July 9.—Following are the official arrangements so far made for the Prince's funeral: The Enchantress will reach the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, between five and seven o'clock, Friday evening. The coffin will be carried ashore by seamen to an isolated octagonal roofed structure used as an armory by the Kent Rifle Volunteers. The interior of the building, which is only twenty feet in diameter, will be draped in black. The coffin will be opened immediately when it arrives here, and the corpse formally identified. There will be a few watchers and sentries, who will remain all night with a strong guard of honor of royal artillery outside. At about 5:30 Saturday morning the coffin will be placed on a gun carriage drawn by eight horses, and conveyed to Chiselhurst, escorted by the Royal Horse artillery.

The troop ship Orontes, having on board the body of the Prince Imperial, was sighted off Eddystone light at one o'clock this afternoon, and is expected at Spithead at midnight, when the body will be transferred to the admiralty yacht for conveyance to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A GENERAL ADVANCE MADE BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch from Cape Town, June 24, via Madeira, reports General Crealock reached Fort Chelmsford on June 19. A general advance was made on the 20th, and Umlallazi river was bridged on the 21st. General Newdigate has reached Upoko river. His advance guard is near Ibabanango. Colonel Woods was expected to join General Crealock in a few days. It is rumored Cetywayo has withdrawn the regiment which was watching the First Division, in order to defend Kraal. The Amatangos are prepared to enter into an alliance with the British.

GERMANY.

TARIFF DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG CONTINUED.

BERLIN, July 9.—The debate on the Tariff bill was continued in the Reichstag to-day. Windthorst defended Frankenstein's motion to distribute the surplus revenue among the Federal States. Bennigsen declared if that motion passed he would vote against the Tariff bill. Friendenthol declared his resignation as Minister of Agriculture was not caused by Frankenstein's motion, which he intended to vote for. It is believed the views of Dr. Falk, late Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, are the same as those of Friendenthol on this question.

Bismarck said the Liberals, by their negative attitude, had destroyed his hope of effecting an understanding with them. He had resolved to support Frankenstein's motion because he could not follow the course proposed by other parties in the Reichstag, as that course was but little removed from social Democracy. He denied the constitutional right of Parliament to vote supplies had been shaken. He said he had felt himself abandoned more and more by National Liberals, but he had not broken with any party. His constant endeavor was to maintain German unity. He considered that financial pressure had been greatly alleviated and he believed the present financial work would produce great blessings. Bismarck concluded by stating he would pursue his work to the end, whether he reaped hatred or love. Windthorst stated that the Centre party had neither asked nor obtained concessions. Their co-operation with the Conservatives depended on the conclusion of Kulturkampf but they hoped with the Conservatives to effect a revision of the May laws.

LONDON, July 9.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent announces the Reichstag has passed the motion that 130,000,000 marks from the annual proceeds of the tariff shall be handed over to the Empire and the rest distributed among the States. The Reichstag also resolved that the duty on tobacco shall not be retrospective, and that materials for shipbuilding, excepting metals, shall be free.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs, soon after the arrival of Prince Alexander in Tirnova, a fire broke out near the Prince's palace and destroyed forty houses. Five soldiers were killed.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* reports General Lozoreff, commanding the Russian expedition from the east shore of the Caspian, is commissioned to capture and destroy the city of Merv.

FRANCE.

MACMAHON NOT ALLOWED TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

PARIS, July 9.—The request of Marshal MacMahon to be permitted to attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial has been refused.

President Grevy will shortly pardon 1,468 political offenders.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Educational bill by a vote of 352 to 159.

M. Clement Duvernois, a well known journalist, is dead.

The *Temps* says the report of the sinking of a steamer on the river Doubs in a hurricane, with great loss of life, reported on the 7th inst. by the *Journal De Jura*, is untrue.

PRINCE NAPOLEON WILL ACCEPT.

LONDON, July 9.—A Paris correspondent to the *Times* states everything tends to show that Prince Jerome Napoleon intends accepting the position of the deceased Prince Imperial.

RUSSIA.

COST OF THE WAR WITH TURKEY—NIHILIST TRIALS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The *Golas* estimates the cost to Russia of the war with Turkey amounted to £150,000,000, and that the deaths in the Russian army numbered 200,000.

Another series of trials for political offenses will begin at Kieff on Saturday next.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

Contributions of Peter's pence for the first half of the present year, have increased £28,000, compared with the corresponding period of 1878.

IN THE elections for representation of great landed proprietors of Moravia in the Austrian Reichsrath, the Liberals lost six out of nine seats which they formerly held. This blow is much felt by the party.

THE Swiss Government has paid three million francs to the St. Gothard Tunnel Company, which have been hitherto withheld on account of the terms of the contract not being observed. The tunnel will be completed in a few months.

# OVERPRODUCTION OF OIL

## 7,000 Barrels of Petroleum Daily Wasted in Bradford District for Want of Storage.

### Standard Oil Company to Begin To-Day Buying Oil for Immediate Shipment—A Gloomy Outlook.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

OIL CITY, PA., July 7.—A bad state of affairs exists in the northern or Bradford oil district. The tankage is nearly exhausted and not less than seven thousand barrels of crude petroleum are daily going to waste for want of storage. The production is so greatly in excess of the demand for consumption that there is no demand for the stuff. The sheriff will have a big job on hand ere long.

The Standard Oil Company will at the urgent request of producers to-morrow morning begin buying oil for immediate shipment at about five cents per barrel below the prices current in the Oil Exchange. The outlook for the oil country is gloomy.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

### Jefferson for Barr.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BROOKVILLE, PA., July 7.—Homer C. Bair, was to-day chosen a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and was instructed to vote for D. O. Barr of Pittsburgh for State Treasurer.

DAN BARR seems to be the coming man among the Democrats for the candidacy to the State Treasurership. Dan has some warm friends up this way who are working tooth and nail for him.—*Wilkes-Barree News Letter.*

ORDERS have been received by T. A. Armstrong for excursion tickets to be issued to delegates to the National State Convention at Altoona on Tuesday next. Delegates can secure the orders by calling at Mr. Armstrong's office.

WHILE Governor Hoyt was at Wilkes-Barree last week, a reporter of the *Sunday News Letter* put a few questions to him concerning things political. The Governor is of the opinion that Samuel Butler of Chester, will receive the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, and unhesitatingly declared that D. O. Barr will receive the Democratic nomination.

THOMAS A. ARMSTRONG, of the *National Labor Tribune*, has been elected Senatorial delegate from the Forty-third district to the National State Convention. The Representative delegates from Allegheny are W. A. Campbell, A. C. Rankin and J. H. Stevenson. The delegates are instructed to support Henry Carey Baird of Philadelphia, for State Treasurer, and to oppose all measures looking to a fusion.

THE Beaver county Nationals have selected J. E. Emerson and A. M. Lytle as delegates to the State Convention. Fayette and Greene have appointed Wm. Kincaid, Senatorial, and Drs. T. P. Walker and N. W. Truxel, Representative delegates. None of these have been instructed. Mercer county has chosen, and instructed to support W. C. Plummer of Crawford for State Treasurer, F. H. Braggins, R. J. Mason, A. W. Williams and H. Brooks.

THE Democrats of Luzerne county have elected the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Twentieth Senatorial District, F. A. Beamish; Twenty-first Senatorial District, C. Ben Johnson. Legislative delegates—William P. Kirkendall, O. B. Reynolds, Elwin Shortz, John A. Gorman, T. F. Quigley. Mr. Beamish was instructed to vote for D. O. Barr for State Treasurer by the convention which elected him a delegate. The other gentlemen were elected by different conventions. The Wilkes-Barre *Sunday Morning Free Press* says: "The delegation will probably vote as a unit for Barr for State Treasurer, and for a platform upon which all greenbackers can group themselves who are not followers of the raving crazy theories of Pomeroy."

TICKETS TO THE CONVENTION.

A special dispatch received last evening from General Passenger Agent L. P. Farmer of the Pennsylvania Railroad announces the fact that card orders for excursion tickets to the Democratic State Convention have been sent to Hon. R. Milton Speer, at Huntingdon, Pa. These card orders entitles the holder to an excursion ticket to and from Harrisburg over the Pennsylvania road or its branches from any point along the road and branches. All applications for the orders should be made to Mr. Speer. All persons who attend the convention, whether delegates or not, can receive the orders on application.

### Borie and Grant.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

The fact is, the movement to make Grant President, which Borie and Childs and all of Grant's old cronies are working up with all their might and cunning, is a great big transparent fraud. We don't want Grant again, any more than France wants a Napoleon dynasty. And we need to shake off all the Grant worshippers—the whole Borie-Robeson--Conkling--Chandler--Logan crowd, and we are doing it.

# A DAY'S CRIME.

## The Lynching of a Negro Ravisher in West Virginia.

### Homicides and Suicides in the West and South.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 9.—Mort Lee, the black outlaw who was guilty of the infamous crime at Kanawha Falls last Friday, was brought here on the Stockdale yesterday morning by the Sheriff of Parkersburg. The prisoner was met by several hundred miners and citizens, who took possession of the train and quietly, but regardless of State laws, brought him back past the place where the victim lay in terrible agony from a broken jaw and collar bone, two teeth displaced and other injuries. All along the route the crowded train was enthusiastically cheered until, at Coal Valley, the crowd was swelled to thousands, all peaceable, quiet and sober, but ready to avenge the terrible crime.

Your correspondent interviewed the prisoner coming up on the train, but he was very reticent. He said he had been a servant in the house for four years, and that he was drunk when he committed the deed. He expressed a willingness to suffer death for his crime. He said he was prepared to die, let death come as it would.

The negro was handcuffed and shackled, but was splendid game on the banks of the Kanawha, now famous for avengement of virtue, the negro stood. At last the rope was thrown over a limb, and surging thousands settled into perfect quietness, and a confession was made as follows:

"I did the depredation, and am sorry for it. This ought to be a warning to all, both young and old." He then called for a minister, who endeavored to console him, but he coolly replied that all necessary arrangements were made; that he was guilty, and had nothing to say, only that he wanted something to eat. This was brought and eaten without a sign of fear, and a moment after the body of Mort Lee was half animate matter between the stars and the earth. The crowd dispersed in strict silence, and the best of order prevailed.

It was a ghastly spectacle at midnight as silence spread over the great throng and nothing stirred save the slow swaying of his body. Then the lighting of a match broke the silence, and one by one lanterns were lighted and cast their dim lights on the lifeless form of the negro fiend. The crowd then began to disperse, leaving him alone to darkness and to death.

Mrs. Settle is recovering, but is fearfully injured. Lynch law is terrible, but when properly administered is the grandest subjugator of crime known to men, or Masons who are disposed to become protectors of virtue. No indictments will attach to this, and the general verdict is that he got exactly what he deserved.

SEE THAT MY GRAVE'S KEPT GREEN.

VICTORIA, TEX., July 9.—A dreadful tragedy has occurred here. Miss Maud Crosland, one of the most beautiful young ladies of Indianola, aged nineteen, while visiting her relative, Mrs. E. E. A. Noble, and while Mrs. Noble was absent upstairs, suddenly seized a six shooter hanging on a bedpost and, placing the muzzle to her forehead, deliberately pulled the trigger and fired. She literally blew her brains out, the whole front part of the skull being torn off. Miss Crosland fell on her back, her brains and blood being spattered all over the room. Mrs. Noble ran down stairs and found Miss Crosland lying in her own blood. A few hours before Miss Crosland had sung to her friends, "See that My Grave's Kept Green."

FATAL ATTEMPTED ABORTION.

READING, July 9.—A young woman, twenty years of age, by the name of Agnes Spaxed, employed as a domestic at the hotel of Andrew J. Torbert, about six miles from this city, died suddenly last night from the effects of medicine administered by herself. She had been keeping company for several years with a man who, under promise of marriage, caused her ruin, and in order to produce a miscarriage she took the fatal dose of medicine which ended her life. A *post mortem* examination developed the fact that the girl was far advanced in pregnancy with twins, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was that death was caused by an overdose of medicine to produce a miscarriage.

DAKOTA DEVILTRIES.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 9.—A detective from Fort Benton reports that a man named Morton, a former soldier of the Seventh Infantry, and at present running a cattle ranche, killed his wife and threw her into a mountain stream. He came into Fort Benton and stated he was crossing the stream with his wagon, and was upset, drowning his wife and child. An inquest was held, and a verdict of drowning was about to be rendered, when it was suggested that a detective be employed to inspect the scene where the alleged drowning occurred. The detective found ample evidence of a murderous chase along the rugged bank, and the disappearance of the fugitive's trail in the storm. When confronted before a Coroner's jury with the circumstantial evidence of foul play, Morton broke down and was unable to explain. The body of the child has not been found, and it is not believed that he killed her. The motive for the murder was, the wife had property which she would not put in his name.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER NEAR DOWNINGTON, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., July 5.—The dead body of an unknown man was discovered yesterday in Dr. Eshelman's woods, near the Pennsylvania railroad at Downington. So much of the countenance had been eaten away by the buzzards that no features could be recognized, though it could be seen that five teeth were absent from the upper jaw, and that the hair and beard were black. The fact that a ransacked trunk had been picked up near the railroad on the previous Sunday, having the name of George Russell, St. Johns, N. B., on one end, and Pemigewasselt House, Plymouth, N. H., on the other, it is suspected that foul play is connected with the case. The general appearance of the body indicated an exposure of from four to six weeks. The services of the buzzards were instrumental in unearthing the Goss murder, a few miles west of this locality, and, from the mystery connected with the present discovery, a similar case of guilt may yet be unfolded. Great excitement naturally prevails in Downingtown.

TERRIBLE DEED OF AN INSANE MOTHER

CINCINNATI, July 5.—On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Samuel Bergy of Freeport, Mich., shot and killed two of her children, fatally wounded another and then shot herself. She is presumed to have been insane, as evidence of insanity was discovered some time ago in her attempt to murder her brother with a carving knife.

AN UNPARALLELED MONSTER.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Mrs. Catharine Mauger, the wife of a drunken husband, died, and to-day the man, on returning to the house, found a number of neighbors around the corpse. Seizing an iron he attacked the mourners and drove them from the house. He then overthrew the coffin and tried to drag out his wife's body. The neighbors informed a policeman, who arrested Mauger. Justice Morgan sent him to the Island for six months.

CARLOTTA of Mexico, passed her thirty-ninth birthday last month.

# CRIME AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

### What Has Produced the Almost Universal Bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—General A. J. Warner of Ohio, has prepared an elaborate table compiled from official treasury statements. He shows that the volume of currency in 1865, when the volume was at the maximum, was $983,318,685, with a population of 25,000,000, or over $30 per capita. In 1873 the total volume was $750,062,368, with a population of 42,000,000, or a little less than $18 per capita. In 1878 the volume actually in circulation was $688,597,275, with a population estimated at 47,000,000, or $14 50 per capita. In 1879, an actual circulation of $689,424,643.

General Warner says: "In addition to the above there was coin in the treasury April 30, 1879, according to the Secretary's report to the Senate, $138,000,000, but plainly neither this coin nor other currency which has been purchased by the sale of bonds and held under the Resumption act as a hoard, or gathered in the Treasury as the result of an excess of revenue over expenditures, ought to be counted as part of the circulation, for certainly it can have no effect upon prices. Taking the present population of the United States at 49,000,000, the above volume ($689,424,643) gives $14 per capita. No account in the statement for either of the above periods has been taken of the gold and gold notes (now about $1,500,000 of the latter) in circulation on the Pacific coast. The coin circulation on the Pacific slope has been variously estimated from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000; but whatever it may be it has not changed enough to change the comparison of the different periods given." Accompanying these statements is a compilation showing the circulation in England, France and Germany. England in 1878 had an actual circulation of $917,445,000, with a population of 34,000,000, giving nearly $27 per capita; France had a population of 37,000,000, and an actual circulatson of $1,642,000,000, or $44 per capita; Germany with an actual circulation of $860,662,000, with a population of 43,000,000, which gives $23 per capita.

General Warner says: "While these differences in the money volume of different countries exist, it nevertheless is strictly true that prices depend on the relation of the money volume to commodities and transactions; and it is a matter of the most vital importance to understand that the volume of money in any country can never be materially contracted without breaking down prices, checking enterprise, stifling production, and producing idleness, bankruptcy, and the long train of miseries that follow. There is no other cause of the present stagnation in business in this country but the reduction of the volume of money. First the reduction of the paper volume, then the reduction of metallic money from gold and silver to gold alone. This change was nothing less than a high crime against the whole people."

# FAITHFUL TO THE END.

### A Devoted Wife Toiling Devotedly for the Children of her Convict Husband.

(From the Indianapolis People.)

Our readers no doubt remember the defalcation of Richard Vint, the cashier of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Vint was regarded as a good citizen, and was popular in business and social circles. He was a widower, with two children. A few months previous to his exposure of his embezzlement Vint brought a young bride from Canada to his tasteful and elegantly furnished home on New York street. Mrs. Vint was pretty, extremely stylish, and remarkable for her high bred grace of manners. She was received with much favor in society, though the Vints were often criticised for their lavish extravagance. The brief period of their prosperity was suddenly brought to a close by the arrest of Vint as a defaulter and his trial and conviction. He was sentenced to ten years in the Michigan City Penitentiary. Instead of her returning to her old home, Mrs. Vint followed her husband to Michigan City, rented rooms and commenced giving lessons in music and painting. A few months after her husband's incarceration she gave birth to a child. The devoted woman has known only privation and suffering. Senator Winterbotham, who employs 100 convicts, engaged Vint as his bookkeeper: but this, of course, affords no remuneration to him or help to his suffering family. Mrs. Vint's sufferings last winter were well known, and but for the charity of sympathizing friends she could not have lived. She was compelled to sell at a sacrifice, first her jewels, and then nearly all of her household goods. A charitable lady, to whom the children once brought in extremity two beautiful pictures, which they offered for sale at $2, gave the children an order on her grocer, and returned the pictures. She also said she had known Mrs. Vint to keep the children in bed all day to keep them from freezing. Her devotion to her unfortunate husband, her lady-like deportment and her struggles for a livelihood, have excited the warmest sympathy.

# JEFF DAVIS' GOOD FORTUNE.

### A Valuable Estate Left Him by a Southern Lady.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—It is learned that the late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey of Mississippi, who died in this city last week, leaves a will bequeathing her whole estate to Jefferson Davis. In making this bequest, Mrs. Dorsey refers to the great services and sacrifices of Mr. Davis on behalf of the South, and reproves his countrymen for their failure in gratitude and appreciation for such services, and regrets the small contribution which she is able to make for his relief. The estate embraced in this legacy includes two large plantations in the upper part of the State and an elegant villa at Beauvoir, on the seacoast, where Mr. Davis is now sojourning, the climate and situation of which have proved especially favorable to Mr. Davis' health and his present occupations of study and labor in the preparation of his book, defensive of his administration of the office of President of the Confederate States. This legacy of Mrs. Dorsey will make the circumstances of Mr. Davis quite easy and comfortable.

### A Plea For Smoking Husbands.

A lady writes as follows to a western newspaper: "Make a home a home, and make it one in every sense of the word. My husband is a great smoker; he loves to play cards, dominoes and chess; he is at liberty to smoke in any room in the house, and I am always ready and willing to join him in the different games. I endeavor in every way to be not only a helpmate, but a companion to him, and the result has been that I have and enjoy his society; he prefers passing his evenings at home with me to seeking other society. I cannot understand why women will run the risk of losing their husband's society and love merely for the sake of gratifying an over-fastidious taste. If they do not like tobacco, did they object to his using it during the days of courtship? And if they objected then and failed, why did they marry? If men will not give up such habits at the solicitations of their sweethearts, it is not likely they will be persuaded out of them by their wives; therefore I think it unwise for a woman to risk her happiness by quarrelling with her husband over a fault the existence and extent of which she knew and perfectly understood before she took upon herself the duties of a wife."

ONE good story, at least, is told about Sarah Bernhardt. The Prince of Wales went behind the scenes at the Gaiety to speak to her. She returned his greeting with marked coldness. "Madame," said the Prince, "you don't seem to remember me." "Monseigneur," replied the artiste "I never saw you before with your hat on."

# THE COKE TRADE.

## Failure of the Negotiations Between the B. & O. and P. & L. E. Railroads.

### Improvements in the Coke Regions —A Speck of War.

There is a good deal of animation just now in the coke trade and the indications are that the production this year will be largely in excess of that of last year. The coke men are also extending their facilities for the manufacture of coke, and probably between six hundred and eight hundred new ovens will be erected in the coke regions this year. Coke is now selling at $1 25 at the ovens, and prices are firmly maintained.

THE RIVAL RAILROADS.

Some time ago mention was made that the Baltimore & Ohio and the new Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroads were about to join hands in their rivalry with the Pennsylvania railroad for the coke carrying trade. About two hundred cars of coke are shipped daily from the Fayette county regions, and the coke freight is one of the most paying that falls to the lot of railroads. The rates for bringing coke to Pittsburgh, a distance of about eighty miles, are equal to one-fourth of the rates for carrying the product to St. Louis, which is many hundred miles away. Sometimes, too, the coke is shipped in stock cars which are freely hauled to Western cities empty, so that a great saving is effected here. It was expected if the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie roads joined hands to command the coke trade, that the rates to Pittsburgh could be considerably reduced and both lines still enjoy a large profit from the immense traffic. At present most of the coke shipped to Western points is taken over a short distance of the Baltimore & Ohio road, thence by way of the Southwestern branch to Greensburg, and thence back to Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania Company.

The negotiations between the two rival lines to the Pennsylvania road are off now, and work has been suspended on the proposed inclined planes and floats by which the coke cars were to be taken across the river from the Connellsville to the Lake Erie road. Indeed nothing at all was done by the Baltimore & Ohio towards building an incline from their track to the river. It is supposed these negotiations were prevented by the Pennsylvania Company, though if the supposition be true no fellow can find out how the Pennsylvania did it.

CHANGES IN THE COKE REGIONS.

A number of changes have taken place and are contemplated in the coke regions. Messrs. Boyle & Hazlett have bought the farm adjoining their present works, and have contracted for the erection of one hundred new ovens. The firm paid about $200 an acre for the farm, a price considered very moderate. Land has sold in the coke regions as high as $400 an acre.

Messrs. McClure & Co., another large firm of this city, have bought the Col. Israel Painter mines including seventy ovens and about two hundred acres of land. This firm will put up eighty more new ovens. It is reported that Messrs. McClure & Co. paid $75,000 for their new possession.

The Messrs. Hitchman will also put up fifty new ovens, making one hundred and fifty in all, at their Mt. Pleasant works, while H. C. Fricke & Co. of this city will build three or four hundred more coke ovens this season, and put up sixty new brick houses on their property bought from C. S. Overholt, near Mt. Pleasant. Some of the other operators are also making improvements.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Although the operators generally seem to have one mind about making improvements, they do not always "see" on other points. A speck of war has been developed between Messrs. Fricke & Co. and the Hutchinson Bros., both Pittsburgh firms. Some two or three weeks ago the Hutchinson Bros. laid a line of two inch iron pipe from their works to the river in order to get water with which to wash the coke. The pipe was laid on the crossties of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, for a distance of something over a mile, permission having been first obtained by the Messrs. Hutchinson from the railroad authorities.

The railroad, however, traverses land owned by Fricke & Co., and they maintain that they gave the railroad company the right of way simply for their tracks and that the railroad company have no authority to delegate the privilege to Hutchinson Bros. Messrs. Fricke & Co. therefore instructed their employes to tear up the pipe line for a distance of one hundred feet or more which order was obeyed. The pipe was hauled away and locked up by Fricke's employes. Messrs. Hutchinson's men were very eager to interfere, but milder counsels prevailed, and a demand was made for the property taken. This, it seems, was refused, and Hutchinson & Bro., then went into court at Uniontown and obtained a preliminary injunction, preventing Fricke & Co., from interfering further, or removing any new pipe which may be laid. The Hutchinson's have sent a lot of new pipe up to their works and will commence relaying it to-day or to-morrow.

### Want to Buy a Newspaper.

The proprietor of a Democratic newspaper who desires to sell can hear of a purchaser by addressing Business, care of THE POST, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### A Brilliant Scene in New Orleans

On the 17th of June last, in the city of New Orleans, there was gathered many of the principal citizens of the Crescent City, in company with a large number of strangers from different parts of the country there, who as visitors felt interested in the witnessing of the grand extraordinary drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery by Generals Jubal A. Early and G. T. Beauregard. The warriors went at it as squarely as ever they led a panoplied host into battle, and by the turn of the wheel scattered fortunes right and left. Space would be too great to enumerate, but the next drawing takes place on August 12th (the invariable second Tuesday), and all other information will be promptly given on application to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or the same at No. 319 Broadway, New York City. wW

HOSTETTER'S CELE

## FARM AND GARDEN.

ABOUT FARM DEEDS.—Judge Bennett, in an address before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture upon topics relating to legal questions, in connection with the farm, some of the points of which we have previously given, had this to say in relation to farm deeds and what they include, which we extract as follows:

It conveys all the fences standing on the farm, but all might not think it also included the fencing stuff, posts, rails, etc. which had once been used on the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fencing material just bought and never attached to the soil would not pass.

So piles of hop poles stored away, if once used on the land, have been considered a part of it, but loose boards or scaffold poles laid loosely across the beams of the barn and never fastened to it would not be, and the seller of the farm might take them away.

Standing trees, of course, also pass as part of the land; so do trees blown or cut down and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut or corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

If there be any manure in the barnyard, or in a compost heap on the field ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes that also as belonging to the farm; though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party, and collected it together in a heap by itself.

Growing crops also pass, by a deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved. When it is not intended to convey those, it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law.

Another mode is to stipulate that posession is not to be given until some future day, in which the manure may be removed in that time.

As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed it is not absolutely necessary that they should be.

A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings to the grantor, whether mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber and timber of any old building which has been taken down or blown down and has been packed away for future use on the farm.

But if there be any buildings on the farm built by a third person, with the farmer's leave, the deed would not convey these, since such buildings are personal property and do not belong to the land-owner to convey.

The real owner thereof might move them off, although the purchaser of the farm supposed he were buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such cases would be against the party selling the premises.

As part of the buildings conveyed, of course, the window blinds are included, even if they be at the time carried off to a painter's shop to be painted. It would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house, but not yet attached or fitted to it.

Lightning rods also go with the house, if a farmer is foolish enough to have any on his house.

A furnace in the cellar, brick or portable, is considered part of the house, but an ordinary stove with a loose pipe running into the chimney is not.

BURYING MANURE IN THE SOIL.—Perhaps in no better way is the progress of agriculture illustrated than in the manner of applying manure now and the course of practice of a century ago. No one thought of applying manure on the surface. It was dead vegetable matter, and must be buried; and like all dead things, the sooner it was put out of sight the greater the profit to the living plant. Morton, in his Cyclopedia of Agriculture, well puts the belief in the past when he says "the quicker farmyard manure is buried the better."

This is not true now. Any cyclopedist who would write thus would not command the respect of intelligent readers. There is some difference of opinion among some of our best farmers as to how near the surface the manure is to be put; but no one favors burying it. Some will have it that it is best just above, some prefer it just below; but that it should be somewhere near the surface all believe.

The great argument used for burying manure by people of the past was that so much of the valuable matter escaped into the atmosphere. So much benefit has been found to result from surface manuring that many argue that what escapes is no great loss. But this is probably an error. It is now known that the reason for the great fertility which follows a dry season is owing to the absorbent power of dry earth which takes in from the atmosphere the nitrogenous particles which have escaped from decaying vegetable matter. This shows that the atmosphere is a mine of richness, and that we will add to this mine every time we expose our manure heaps to its influences, If we can save this to ourselves—if we can hold it from passing into this airy nothingness—it must be our advantage to do so.

The advantages which have flowed from surface manuring is not probably because there is no loss, but because the roots of plants can make better use of what is left. If we dig out a young tree we find that most of its roots are just beneath the surface; an inch or so deeper there are fewer roots, and as we go deeper there are still less. We may find some roots six feet or more down, but the bulk are just beneath the surface. The food in this surface-manuring system is therefore just where the mass of roots can profit by it. This is no doubt the plan. In this way the surface advocates have won their victory in spite of the loss, and not because there is no loss of good plant food by the exposure.

This is the principle on which so much good has been found to flow from mixing dry earth with manure. It is stated that one of the best farmers of New York hauls under cover during the summer a large quantity of dry earth, which he keeps dry, and that during the winter season he adds this to his manure heap, about load for load. The result he says is that this load of added earth is equal to another load of stable manure. It keeps up the gasses which he says would have gone into the atmosphere It has not added anything to the manure but simply saved what would have been lost.

These are all things bearing on this question of deep-manuring. The soil below is never very dry, and hence cannot take up much. When near the surface the law comes into play. Thus surface-roots, surface-feeding, and dry surface-earth all argue against the deep deposit of manure.—Germantown *Telegraph.*

MILKING YOUNG HEIFERS.—The operation of milking young heifers should be done by one person only and in the most gentle manner. Violent tugging at the teats by an inexperienced or careless hand is very apt to make the animal irritable, nervous, and uneasy during the operation of milking, in many instances making the animal unwilling to stand still a sufficient time to be milked. Many of the diseases of the teats and udders can be traced to violence during milking. Much difficulty is sometimes met with in milking young heifers who are unwilling to stand to be milked, but the difficulty may be easily overcome by exercising a little patience, judgment, and kindness. These when properly combined will perform wonders. It may not be out of place to here state that it is not the quantity of milk the dairy cow daily yields that gives her a high value. The milk of one good dairy cow will make more butter than two poor cows, each one giving or yielding the same quantity of milk as the good one. The most abundant and profitable parts of milk are cream, caseous matter or curd, and whey. In these are also contained or existing a saccharine matter (sugar of milk), muriate and phosphate of potassa, phosphate of lime, acetic acid, acetate of potassa, and a trace of acetate of iron. The three principle constituents (cream, curd and whey) can be easily separated. The cream rises to the surface of the vessel in which the milk is placed, and when the milk becomes sour the curd and whey will separate; the last named will also separate if a little rennet is poured into sweet milk. When milk is intended to be made into cheese no part of the cream should be disturbed or separated. Good cheese is but rarely produced in dairies where butter is the general product, in consequence of the milk being robbed of the cream for making butter. Where a small quantity of milk is left remaining in the udder of the dairy cow at each milking, where the dairy implements used are tainted from neglect, where the dairy-house is kept dirty or in any way out of order, where the milk is too hot or too cold at coagulation, where too much or too little rennet is put into the milk, where the whey is not speedily taken off, where too much salt is applied, where the butter is too slowly or too hastily churned, the milk and its constituents will be in a great measure lost. This constant care and supervision is required during every stage of the process of butter and cheese making, and almost every hour of the day the most vigilant watch must be kept.—*New York World.*

CROWS AND CORN.—With many the mooted question is not settled whether crows do more damage to farmers than they do good: to such I would say frighten the crow s but do not kill them except one or two to keep their fellows off your corn. Pick off part of their feathers, and scatter them around on some part of the field easily seen, and near by leave the carcass of dead crows, and you will see his late companions flying over the field and looking down on what had been done, but very careful not to light where they too might fall a victim. In years gone by, when I was farming, I found the best remedy against crows and all other birds was to tie young crows or blackbirds to strings stretched across the field. I am sure also, that if birds are to be kept off by any kind of scarecrow they must be put up as soon as the corn is planted, before the thieves get a taste; that will most likely prove "the ounce of preventive" that "is worth a pound of cure."

FARM NOTES.

I was as much amused as surprised at seeing two Berkshire pigs, about six months old, sucking a cow in a pasture as I was passing by one day. The pigs, one on each side, had squatted down, sucking away for dear life, while the cow stood quietly chewing the cud of contentment.—*Rural World.*

—The Spanish farmers use precisely the same kind of plows as the Moors did when Isabella exiled them. Sowing and reaping machines were unknown, and the grain is not threshed, but the oxen tread it out as they did in the days of Moses. It is winnowed by women, who toss it into the air to scatter the chaff.

—California dairymen are said to keep, and keep well, butter over a period of low prices and hot weather, by simply sealing it up in tin cans—usually holding forty pounds—and sinking them to the bottom of cold stream. The April product comes out in good order in October and keeps fresh through the winter months.

—Red clover is believed to be one of the most valuable of soiling crops, although it is not much used for this purpose. A half acre will keep a cow through the months of June, July and August, if cut and fed at the stall; while more than twice the amount of land, if grazed, according to the experiments in England, will barely subsist a cow during the same time.

—Small bones in an animal are an indication of good feeding quality, early maturity, and superior, fine grained flesh; while coarse, large bones, with prominent joints and angular projections of the skeleton, indicate poor feeding quality, late maturity and coarse flesh, in connection with a large proportion of offal, and cheap pieces in the carcass, when reaching its final destination on the block.

—I will give you a sure remedy for the cabbage worm: Make a strong solution of lime water, pour it over the cabbage in the evening; if the lime water is made strong there will be no live worms left that the water touches. Last fall I had a nice patch of cabbage infested with the worms. After trying all other remedies I could think of, I resorted to the lime water, and, to tell the truth, expected to find my cabbage cooked in the morning, but I was agreeably disappointed to find the cabbage green and bright, and the worms lying all over the patches "dead as a doornail."

—During the passage across the ocean, the Arabian horses presented to General Grant by the Sultan were fed with barley and honey. Each horse had a half pound of honey per day, and thrived wonderfully upon it. The names of the horses are "Leopard" and "Linden Tree," and they were selected from a troop of 1,200 horses, and are reported to be perfect. They are to be used for breeding purposes principally, though one of them, with a man running beside him, and while being exercised in harness, trotted a three-minute gate.

—Vegetables have been more improved in their qualities and appearance through careful cultivation than many persons are aware. Celery, so agreeable to most palates, is a modification of a plant the taste of which is so acid and bitter that it cannot be eaten. Of cauliflowers and cabbages which weigh many pounds, are largely developed coleworts, growing wild on the seashore and which do not weigh more than half an ounce each. Beets and carrots were originally little more than hard, stringy roots; while the potato was at first no larger than a walnut. Turnips and carrots are thought to be indigenous roots of France, cauliflowers came from Cyprus, artichokes from Sicily, lettuce from Cos, peas from Syria, beans from Persia, spinage from West Asia, radishes from China, onions from the East and rhubarb from Turkey.


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**For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples.** The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

**Female Complaints.** No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

**Pond's Extract** Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

**Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.**

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| POND'S EXTRACT | 50c. | $1 00 and | $1 75 |
| Toilet Cream | $1 00 | Catarrh Cure | 75 |
| Dentifrice | 50 | Plaster | |
| Lip Salve | 25 | Inhaler | 50 |
| Toilet Soap (3 cakes) | 50 | Nasal Syringe | 25 |
| Ointment | 50 | Medicated Paper | 15 |

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**POND'S EXTRACT CO.,**
New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
se23:MWFSuW-tfM

**POND'S EXTRACT,**
Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

45 Years Before the Public.
THE GENUINE
**DR. C. McLANE'S**
CELEBRATED
# LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

sep9-dMWS:W-eow-nr

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**Great Western Gun Works,**
169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY { A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.
All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES,
TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.
A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

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ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
69 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. myl2:AD&W

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

WHEREAS, On the 17th day March, 1873, a Limited Partnership under the firm name of Shoenberger & Co., (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between William H. Shoenberger, John Z. Speer, Thomas S. Blair, Chas. L. Fitzhugh, Peter Shoenberger and Gottlieb A. Steiner, as general partners, and George K. Shoenberger and John H. Shoenberger as special partners, the same to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30th day of June, 1878.

AND WHEREAS, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1877, the said William H. Shoenberger, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said Limited Partnership, to the above named Peter Shoenberger, and thereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said William H. Shoenberger, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date March 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 376;

AND WHEREAS, By a certificate dated the 27th day of June, 1878, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 455, said Limited Partnership was renewed and continued for a period of five years, from the 30th day of June, 1878;

AND WHEREAS, the said firm or Limited Partnership desire to enlarge their business by including therein the manufacture of steel in its various forms.

Now we do further certify:

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "Shoenberger & Company."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, and also the manufacture of steel in its various forms in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of the said firm are John Z. Speer and Gottlieb A. Steiner, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Blair and Charles L. Fitzhugh, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Peter Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; that the names of the special partners of said firm are George K. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and John H. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named special partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm, was as follows, viz.: The said George K. Shoenberger so contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said John H. Shoenberger so contributed sixty two thousand five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash.

5. That said partnership, as now renewed and continued, will expire on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1879.

THOS. S. BLAIR,
CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
JOHN Z. SPEER,
P. SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
General Partners.
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.
je21:6tW

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This is to say that
JOHN KALBFELLS'
**Central Shoe House**
Is still here, and offering only good
**BOOTS & SHOES**
At prices that defy competition.

A few of our prices will convince that we mean what we say:
Children's Shoes, from 8 to 12, at 60c up.
Misses' Shoes, 12 to 2, 75c up.
Ladies' Shoes, from 3 to 7, 90c up.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, 90c up.
Men's Hob Nail Brogans, 6 to 11, $1 25 up.
Men's B Calf Low Shoes, $1 25 up.
Men's B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 75 up.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 up.
And many other Special Bargains too numerous to mention. Call and convince yourself, at

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An Importer's Stock of **FANCY RIBBONS** for Neck, Hair or Hats, in Stripe, Plaid, Figured, Feather Edge, Shot and Dice Styles. Also, NECK RUCHING AND COLLARETTES.

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| Satin Edge Collarette, per doz | 12c |
| Lace Edge Ruching, per yard | 15c |
| Double Ruche, per doz | 30c |
| Satin Stripe Ribbon, two Colors, Feather Edge | 20c |
| Black Lace Barb | 35c |
| Black Tie, Fancy End | 15c |
| Ivory and Party Fans | $1 00 to $5 00 |
| Valenciennne and Breton Lace | 35c |
| Imitation Valenciennne Edge | 20c |
| Real Thread Open Top Long Gloves | 50c |
| Black Silk Lace Mitts | 25c |
| Men's British Half Hose, Regular Made | 15c |
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**FREE** NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro-Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:1tW

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To Read Carefully the Latest Price List OF
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Low Walking Shoes for Ladies and Gents
FOR
**SPRING AND SUMMER,**
AT
**C. D. SIMEN'S.**

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| Child's Bright Gr. Button Shoes, | | | 7 to 10.. | 85 |
| " " | Goat " | " | 7 to 10.. | $1 00 |
| Misses' " | Grain " | " | 11 to 2.. | 1 10 |
| " " | Goat " | " | 11 to 2.. | 1 25 |
| Ladies' " | Grain Lace " | | 3 to 8.. | 1 00 |
| " | Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters.. | | | 75 |
| " | " Slikgore " | " | | 1 00 |
| " | " Button Shoes | | | 1 25 |
| " | " Front Seam Button Shoes | | | 1 50 |
| " | " Kid Foxed " | " | | 1 50 |
| " | " " Lace Shoes | | | 1 00 |
| " | Kid Newport Ties | | | 1 00 |
| " | Turkey Morrocco Newport Button | | | 1 00 |
| " | Fine Kid Fancy Slippers | | | 75 |
| " | Lasting Slippers | | | 50 |
| " | Kid and Morocco Button Shoes | | | 1 75 |
| " | Turkey Morrocco High Lace Shoes | | | 1 50 |
| " | Kid and Morocco Front Seam B'n | | | 2 00 |
| Boys' and Youths' Cong. Gaiters | | | | 1 00 |
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| " | Imit. Goat Low Shoes | | | $1 50 and 1 75 |
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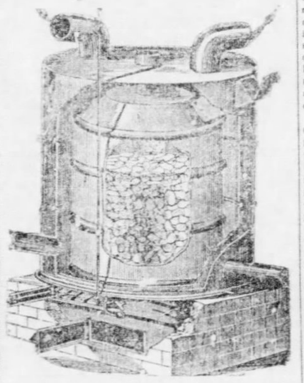

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NEW IMPROVED
**BOSTON RANGE.**
The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the
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**COOK STOVES!**
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.
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Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
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Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels
**206** AND **208**
**Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**
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POPULAR DRAWING OF THE
**Commonwealth Distribution Co.**
AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
In the City of Louisville, on
**THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1879.**
On which occasion a **GRAND CONCERT** will be given, holders of a ticket or part of a ticket entitled to admission free.
The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

**A New Era in the History of LOTTERIES.**
**Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.**
The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of
THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

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| 1 Prize | | $30,000 |
| 1 Prize | | 10,000 |
| 1 Prize | | 5,000 |
| 10 Prizes, | $1,000 each | 10,000 |
| 20 Prizes, | 500 each | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes, | 100 each | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes, | 50 each | 10,000 |
| 600 Prizes, | 20 each | 12,000 |
| 1,000 Prizes, | 10 each | 10,000 |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | | |
| 9 Prizes, | $300 each | $2,700 |
| 9 Prizes, | 200 each | 1,800 |
| 9 Prizes, | 100 each | 900 |
| 1,950 Prizes, | | $112,400 |

**Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.**
All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.
Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York.
N. B.—After July 31st, drawings will occur monthly. je12:TTS-BC&W:tJy29

**$100** INVESTED, EARNED **$1,358**
Profit in 13 days, on a recent turn of the market, by the new system of protective time options for operating stocks in Wall St. Larger or smaller investments pay proportionately as well or better, by the positive rules for "safety and success," on which this system is based. It is worthy the closest investigation of all who desire to make money more rapidly and securely than by any method of stock operations hitherto known. Full explanation and much valuable financial information on application to Messrs. ITHAMAR DIBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 19 Broad St., N. Y. City.
jy5:TTS&Wlm

**$10 TO $25** PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as FLOUR, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

**A CARD.**—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
no25:eod&Wno30-1y

**DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND** AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

**DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN** STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases, SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny County for the incorporation of "The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society," for the purpose of acquiring and distributing practical and reliable information concerning poultry, pigeons, birds, fish, dogs, and other small domestic and game animals, and thereby to encourage, improve and increase the breeding of the same.
jy3:tlt&3tW

**UPON THE WILL OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, Sr.,** deceased, late of Upper St. Clair township, letters testamentary have been issued to me as executor, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them without delay, and to whom all debts due the estate must be paid. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Executor.
je21:6tW Upper St. Clair P. O.

MEDICAL.

**DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN** STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment to all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
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**PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.**
—PILLS.—
**"SEMINAL PASTILLE"**

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely safe and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and curing the specific indigence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, giving an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and terminal organs, arresting from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Unfitness for the Duties of Society, Etc. Etc. and the consequence of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, which it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in every severe case, and is now a grand success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now recommended by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon which quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5.—Three boxes (being three full months, will effect a complete and positive cure in the worst cases $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the
HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th, Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO

**A BOOK for the MILLION**
MARRIAGE

**RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL** STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
825 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. myl4:dWly

**PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE** SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati O. delo:dAWly

**FARM GRIST MILLS** AND CORN-SHELLERS, Over 25,000 Now in Use. Every machine guarantee to give satisfaction, or no pay. Price of mills, $12: Sheliers, $5. Every Farmer should have them. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to agents. Address—
jy5:1y W LIVINGSTON & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# 1879.

# THE WEEKLY POST!

Single Subscription - $1.50 per year
In Clubs - - - - - 1.25 "
*(Postage Prepaid by us.)*

THE PIT

## TERRIFIC CYCLONE.

### Minnesota Visited by the Greatest Storm Ever Known There.

### Seven Persons Killed and Thirty Injured in One Town by Lightning.

### Loss of Life Reported in Several Other Localities.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 3.—A storm oc curred last night, which was the heaviest ever known in Minnesota. Five inches of rain fell in fifteen hours here, the greatest amount since the Signal Service office was established. The damage in the city was considerable, but was confined to flooded streets and cellars, bursted sewers and one or two buildings undermined. Trains were delayed on all railroads by washouts, and none arrived or left till to-night. The most serious damage was on the railroad near Redwing, where the washout will stop travel a day or two.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The storm extended all over the State and Northwestern Wisconsin, consisting of a great fall of rain and hail, accompanied by lightning. The damage was great, but details come in slowly. At Vasa, Goodhue county, seven persons were killed and thirty injured by lightning and the fall of a building. No particulars have been received. At Winnebago, the wife of Nathaniel Stevens was killed by lightning. At Mountain Lake, Lawrence Lawless was killed by lightning. Red Wing reports a hundred thousand dollars damage to property in the city. Every town in the south and east of the State suffered heavily. But details are wanting. Crops suffered from rain and hail.

HAIL STONES AS LARGE AS HEN EGGS.

At Marshall, hail stones were as large as hen eggs and caused great destruction. At Menomanee, the Wisconsin House was carried away by the flood, with two persons not since heard from. Wires were down all day.

THE DISASTER IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.

SIOUX CITY, IA., July 3.—A tornado struck the southeastern part of Elkhorn, Dakota Territory, about half past five o'clock last evening, blowing down three dwellings that are total wrecks. Many barns and stables were overturned and chimneys blown down.

The Dakota Southern railroad water tank was blown down and badly wrecked. The only person injured so far as known was Mrs. Wood, whose head and limbs were badly bruised by the turning over of her house. Mrs. Norton was sitting in her house and when the cyclone struck it, the floor opened under her and she fell into the cellar, the house being carried away several rods. She was not hurt. A great number of trees, some two feet in diameter were blown down and a number of buildings moved from their foundations.

THE STORM SEEN APPROACHING A LONG DISTANCE.

The cloud came up from the southwest and west southeast, but its course was circular. Reports from the surrounding country show great damage has been done houses, barns and fences, and the crops have been destroyed. The storm was seen to gather and approach the town from the southeast, and it is thought by many it had not reached its maximum strength when it struck here. In the night there was another severe storm, but it had done no serious damage so far as heard from.

APPEARANCE OF THE STORM TERRIFIC.

A special to the *Journal* from Lemars, Plymouth county, Iowa, says: "A terrible storm passed over the northern part of this county last evening, between six and seven o'clock, destroying houses, barns, etc. Ten miles northeast of here two young men named Kass were killed. They saw the storm coming, and ran into the barn for shelter, when the wind struck the building with terrific force, completely demolishing it, and crushing them to death in the ruins."

Parties who saw the storm from a distance say it was terrific to look at. It could be distinctly seen from Lemars, and the first storm cloud presented the appearance of an hour glass, after which it assumed the shape of a straight column, and then seemed to break into fragments and drift away. It seemed to move slowly and was in sight about thirty minutes. The wind blew strong in Sioux City, but no damage worth mentioning was done.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN THE VILLAGE OF VASSA.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—The first complete and coherent account of the terrible destruction of life in Goodhue county by the storm of Wednesday night and yesterday morning reached here at an early hour this morning. The storm assumed the character of a cyclone near Red Wing Point, the great violence being at Vassa, a small village some ten miles west of the Mississippi.

The following is from a Red Wing special to the *Pioneer-Press*: In the town of Vassa the fury of the storm was at its height, making fearful havoc. It seemed to start about four miles beyond Vassa Church, and traveled in a southwesterly direction. The Orphanage, which is under the care of the church, was completely demolished. It contained twenty-four inmates besides Strauber, who has charge. Out of this number three were killed outright and seventeen others injured, three it is thought fatally. The house of Erich Swenzon close by, was blown down. He was killed and his wife severely injured. G. H. Holmes and wife, an elderly couple, were killed; also, a baby, a boy of Mr. and Mrs. Linsed and another party whose name has not been learned, making nine in all killed and four more not expected to live. The number of wounded is thirty. The square roof was blown from the parsonage a little in the rear of the church and set down in the field where it flattened like a fan. A barn of August Peterson was blown down and his house badly damaged also. Of course, the houses of all who have been mentioned killed were blown down and many houses were damaged.

CASUALTIES AT OTHER POINTS.

The storm raged all through Belle Creek where it blew down the house of Anthony Pettit and completely demolished the barn of Walter Doyle. The blacksmith shop at Black Oak postoffice was scattered to the winds and at different places in the town trees were lifted right off the ground by the roots and carried forward and set down without breaking a limb. At Warrentown on the Lake Shore three houses were torn down, and a man and his wife and daughter killed in one of them. At Maiden Rock two frame houses were demolished, and the top of the watch house taken off, but no lives were lost. The storm crossed from this side to Trenton where it unroofed Mr. Handgreen's house, barn and grainery and broke down the large trees in his timber, smashing nearly every tree. The roof of Andrew Nelson's barn was blown away and completely smashed to pieces, and the barn of John Taggart, another neighbor was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. These houses are all in the southeastern part of the town. The damage to the crops is considerable but not so bad as if the season were later.

NOT MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO CROPS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 4.—Reports from over a hundred different points in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin say the late storm did no damage to crops. Some wheat was knocked down but is all coming up again. The grasshoppers did considerable damage in a small section along the Sioux Valley. All reports give very flattering prospects.

## THE QUININE TAX.

### How Its Repeal is Likely to Affect Consumers.

#### The Business of the Philadelphia Quinine Monopolists.

(N. Y. Sun of Wednesday.)

The news that Congress had voted to place quinine on the free list occasioned a great deal of talk among the druggists and chemists of the city. Late in the afternoon the news came that the Senate had recovered the bill from the hands of the Finance Committee, to which it had been referred, and had passed it after considerable discussion. Mr. J. S. Moore, who has been particularly active in this movement, was found last evening at his home. "I am elated by to-day's news," said he; "one of the things that has been fought for during the past twelve years has come to pass. The blood tax on quinine is at last removed."

Mr. Moore says that quinine has long been in the hands of two large monopolists in Philadelphia. These two are the houses of Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Co. Both are manufacturing chemists, and, immense as the trade in quinine is in the United States, there is but little in the market that is not the product of one or the other of these Philadelphia factories. These establishments have brought their owners fabulous wealth. It is said that Powers & Weightman possess a fortune of $18,000,000, while Rosengarten & Co. are worth at least $10,000,000. "Of course," added Mr. Moore, "these are only the popular guesses, but at all events the firms in question are very wealthy, and they enjoy an exclusive monopoly. In the first place they get the bark from which quinine is made free of duty. It is torn from the cinchona trees that grow in Peru, Bolivia, New Grenada, and the coast of the Caribbean Sea. A little comes by way of London from the British plantation in India and Java. This pays a discriminating duty of ten per cent. under the old navigation laws, framed when the States were very young, for the purpose of encouraging the direct trade with China and the East. These laws make goods dutiable that come by way of London, but free when brought in American vessels direct from the Orient. Not more than $10,000 was gained last year by the importation of foreign quinine. But this is in excess of the regular revenue from that source, and was brought about by the yellow fever epidemic in the Southern States. The Philadelphia monopolists did not supply enough to meet the suddenly increased demand. Quinine became scarce, and a little was imported. There are many people in the South who are so used to Pelletier's quinine, from France, and have such confidence in its quality, that they would rather pay the extra price that is caused by the tax upon it than use that of any other make. On that account there is always a little imported." As a matter of justice, Mr. Moore thinks it should be stated that the product of the Philadelphia monopolists is of the most excellent quality.

The present price of quinine in London is 11s. 6d. per ounce, and it can be laid down in New York, free of duty, for $3 per ounce. The price of the American quinine is $3 40, but the foreign article becomes worth 20 cents more, or $3 60, when the import tax is laid upon it. The 20 cents in favor of the monopolists' quinine is what has kept the foreign article away, and those who use the drug are obliged to pay extra 40 cents to the Philadelphians.

The people of the United States consume every year from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 ounces of quinine, which affords the Philadelphia firms a clear profit over manufacturers' prices of $500,000 a year. This is taken from the poor, the sick, and the managers of the hospitals. For years, whoever has taken a quinine pill has paid the Philadelphia firms a cent. This Philadelphian monopoly was obnoxious seven or eight years ago, but it was maintained by the efforts of the millionaires themselves. In 1856, Pelletier, the French chemist, sent two sons to this country to begin the manufacture of his famous quinine. The young men bought land up town in the neighborhood of New York and built a factory. They did not attempt to undermine the other manufacturers; but the monopolists cut down the market price, and the Frenchmen lost money. The land the Frenchmen had bought appreciated in value, and they saw that it would be best for them to sell out and return home. After this the war broke out, and quinine was subjected to a tax of 45 per cent. The duty at present is 29 per cent.

Mr. Moore has always regarded the tax on quinine as an ungenerous tax. It protected no great industry employing thousands. It benefited only a few millionaires, and it was drawn from the pockets of the most needy and poor in the land and from the charity hospitals. Mr. Moore says that he has no doubt that the drug will be cheaper in the future, on account of the competition that will arise. It will be as cheap here as in Europe, except for the slight expense of importing it, and the charity hospitals of the country will save no less than $80,000 or $100,000 a year by the reform. It is not thought that the removal of the tax will interfere with the Philadelphia producers except in so far as it reduces the profits they have enjoyed.

A SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENT.

(New York Evening Post of Wednesday.)

Perhaps the way in which the thing was done is as pleasing as the thing itself. We can recall no recent proceeding in Congress which looks more like a spontaneous response to a popular demand. There was no sign of party or of section in the vote. Democrats united with Republicans—whom they had lately charged, as minions of Federal despotism, with a design to overthrow the ballot box and to surround the polls with bayonets—to make quinine free whether the elections were to be free or not. Republicans joined Democrats—whom they had just stigmatized as revolutionists determined to elect their candidates by force and fraud if there was no other way to do it—in putting an end to the monopoly. Solid Southerners and Northern Stalwarts voted the same way.

**No Hospital Needed.**

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home. 25

**Dr. O'Keefe's Sulphur Pills,**

for all Skin Eruptions—25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5td&4tW

## OHIO'S OPENING CAMPAIGN.

### Senator Pendleton Outlines the Issues Between Hayes and the People.

#### In a Friendly Chat He Reviews the Aims and Results of the Extra Session.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Senator Pendleton was interviewed during his recent visit to this city on political affairs. He said: "Both sides in the struggle of the extra session have gone to the jury of the country on the records made in voting and debating, and I as a Democrat have no reason to be ashamed of the part that my colleagues and I took, nor any reason to doubt in the least a favorable verdict from the people on our course."

"What in your opinion will be the effect of the veto action of Mr. Hayes on the various bills?"

"The action of President Hayes has been to illustrate and intensify the very broad issue between the parties."

"Does the issue between him and the Democrats stand any differently than it did six months ago?"

"The Republican party has put itself more squarely, by the speeches and votes of its most prominent Congressional leaders, in favor of the question of the power and duty of the Federal Government to use the army of the United States upon the day of election at the polls or anywhere else, and if the result of such use is the intimidation of voters and the prevention of a free election, nevertheless that is all right. President Hayes mildly disclaims for himself personally the right to use the army to influence elections, but as an organ of a great party he asserts not only such right but a duty to use the troops to keep what he calls the peace of the United States at the polls. Wherefore any one can see that the troops so used can under the influence of any strong partisan Marshal or General intimidate voters who are opposed to the administration—and the degree of intimidation varies simply with individual idyosyncrasies. Then all the speeches made in the Senate, but far more those in the House of Representatives, have put the Republican party undeviatingly on the ground of using the army as one of the instrumentalities of its partisan strength. They have gone further in that direction not only than ever was thought of before in American politics but almost as far as was ever thought of by Napoleon III. So that you readily perceive how President Hayes by his vetoes, which are realy planks in platforms, has been the means of drawing sharp lines. In the volumes of the *Congressional Record* will be found speeches which when dispassionately read would astonish the American people, and perplex even Republicans who could read them without the passion engendered by the strife of this extra session."

"What has been in short the results of the extra session?"

"First—While the Democrats have not been able to defend all the popular rights which were involved by their measures, they have yet limited the use of the army at the polls to such an extent that, as Senator Carpenter said, when concurring with Mr. Eaton, hereafter soldiers could not be used in any effectual way at the polls. Second—The juror test oath—born of England's tyrannical days—has been abolished. This juror oath forbade anyone who had, in any way, even by thought or intent, aided a Confederate soldier or Confederate politician, to sit on a jury. It applied chiefly to the Southern States, where we know every intelligent man was either himself or by some of his relatives either engaged in or sympathized with the Confederate military service. Different judges gave to the jurors' test oath different constructions. Some were almost as extreme in their views as the old judge in the time of Henry VIII. who convicted a forester of treason for wishing stag's horns affixed in the King's chest. A noted Confederate General and—as many Republican papers termed him—a very enterprising man, John Morgan, passed through the Southern tier or portion of Indiana and Ohio over several hundred miles, in the spring of 1863 or 1864, and his force was finally dispersed near Marietta. This juror test oath statute would have made every man who had given one of those dispersed and flying Confederate soldiers a morsal of food or a glass of water incompetent to sit on a jury in Ohio. This extraordinary law passed by fanatics and in aid of the colored vote, has been repealed, and a system of selecting jurors in the Federal Courts has been adopted which secures absolute fairness and returns our scheme of National justice to that of the early fathers of the Republic."

"How will the Democratic members view the work of the session?"

"The Democratic Congressmen have accomplished very much which they desired, but not everything. They would have been glad to do away with the novel system of Federal supervision and the influence of Federal marshal at elections for members of Congress. And this the veto power of the President, acting in a semi-legislative way, as added to the minority of Congress, has prevented, because the Democrats had not a two thirds majority in both Houses. We have, however, accomplished enough to make sharp the issues between the two parties. On the part of the Democrats the issue forced is that Americans shall continue to have free elections and a ballot-box not interfered with by electioneers who are bribed, as it were, out of the Federal Treasury, and shall have restored an impartial and intelligent jury."

"How stands the issue in Ohio?"

"In Ohio we have the strongest hopes of carrying the State. All that industry, effort and determination can do will be done, and I think it will be successful. The Democratic party is thoroughly united in all sections of the State. Our candidates will command the votes of a very large majority and probably of three-quarters of the Greenback party. The prospect is very favorable, but we poll more than six hundred thousand votes and the margin between the parties is small. I think we shall succeed. The questions made prominent by the extra session that we have already talked about make Ohio the chief battle ground in the campaign of 1880."

"The Republicans are raising large sums of money in this city. Now how and where can they make use of these sums?"

"I do not know that the Republicans are using or are about to use large sums of money, but it is very possible for them to raise and to spend such sums. Secretary Sherman is the chief friend and particular backer of Foster. Mr. Sherman, by reason of his financial position, can command and influence the largest possible amount of electioneering money, and he is a politician too shrewd to lose so important a factor in elections as the bank power has always been to his party. The National banks generally—and notably one National bank, which I see by the newspapers has had $120,000,000 on deposit—can contribute liberally to advance the wishes of such a depositor as the backer of Foster for Governor. On the other hand, the Democrats of Ohio have always carried on their canvasses with very little money. In fact, with so little that the real disbursements or printing, conveyances and the like would make the managers here in New York and other States smile. We shall spend no money except as it is raised in and for localities at this time, and must rely upon the earnest convictions of our people to take them to the polls and stick to popular rights."

"Will you take a personal part in the campaign?"

"I shall go to Ohio in a few days and after a brief rest and attention to my own private affairs will unite with all the Democrats of Ohio in making as strong a campaign as we can on behalf of the Democratic party. My voice and strength [were] never more freely at the service of my constituents. There never has been a time when the free voters of Ohio could utter a protest against the unwontedly oppressive doctrines of a President who has so boldly proclaimed his indifference to old constitutional landmarks.

## THE OLD WORLD.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Commons last night the Government agreed to a motion of Mr. Henry Chaplin (Conservative), member for Lincolnshire, for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the causes of the agricultural depression and how far they were created by or are remedied by legislation. The matter caused great debate. All sides agreed that one great cause of the depression was American competition.

Mr. Chaplin, in his opening speech, said he regarded free trade as a question definitely settled, but he could not shut his eyes to the failure of many of the predictions of the advocates of free trade. He did not propose a remedy now, but only asked for an inquiry.

He pointed out that the future fate of British agriculture was dependent on the cost of production in America. If the cost of importation fell below the cost of production at home, the ruin of British agriculture was not far distant.

Liberals such as Messrs. Brassey, Macduff and Duff blamed the British land system and the game laws for the depression. These arguments were summed up in a speech by Mr. Bright, who warned the landowners that the competition of the United States would go on increasing, and the only way of meeting it was to get rid of the stupid and mischievous legislation regulating the tenure and transfer of land. Messrs. MacIvar and Bentinck advocated protective measures, but both the Marquis of Hartington and the Government as represented by Viscount Sandon (Conservative) member for Liverpool, and Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that no cause had been shown for such measures which certainly would never be sanctioned. The Marquis of Hartington attributed the depression primarily to the bad season.

### THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

PARIS, July 5.—The current of opinion is that the application of the Monroe doctrine against the canal projected by M. De Lesseps across the Isthmus of Panama is inadmissible and absurd. It is denied that the Monroe doctrine can possibly prohibit the investment of European capital in the New World. The Press points to the fact that it was largely employed in the construction of the Pacific Railroad and other enterprises of a similar character, and ridicules any attempt to forbid its use at the Isthmus. It is also said the doctrine itself is become a dead letter, or, at best, a mere sentiment.

M. De Lesseps has just signed the treaty giving him the concession of the Isthmus, granted by the United States of Colombia. Matters are now pushed with the greatest activity. A new company will be immediately constituted, with a capital of 400,000,000 francs. In a long conversation M. De Lesseps this afternoon repudiated all intervention on the part of the Government, were such intended. He said that he fully recognized the truth of the statement that the United States was entitled to exercise a large and important influence in the management of the canal. He declared that the enterprise had no character of special nationality, but is a private speculation, though universal in its utility. Paris is silently accepted as the center of operations merely because the French laws are severe, and offer greater security to shareholders on account of the greater control over the administration of the funds. M. De Lesseps remarked during the interview that he proposes to offer General Grant the position of Honorary President of the company. *Le Soir* to-night announces that M. De Lesseps will not start for America till the end of the year.

### RUSSIA.

GEN. TODLEBEN WAGING A DETERMINED WAR AGAINST NIHILISM.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Four hundred Nihilists were arrested at Kieff on the night of the 20th of June, and a great store of weapons seized.

Gen Todleben, one of the six general officers appointed by the Czar, and clothed with supreme power in their several governments when the present system of martial law was created in Russia, has issued an order at Odessa condemning to death all who collect or furnish money or information to the Nihilists. Every pecuniary contribution, even if ostensibly for charitable purposes, is to be closely investigated. Collections in the churches are now prohibited in Odessa, as they have been for some days in Kiev. The discontent in Odessa is increasing, owing partly to the business depression caused by the failure of the crops in southern Russia, and partly to the renewed energy of the Revolutionists.

THE TONE OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

is more hostile than ever to Germany, such papers as the *Golos* and the *New Times* having joined in the outcry. It is attracting very great attention in Diplomatic circles, as under the present military regime the Censorship is more rigid than ever, and the impression consequently is that the articles are inspired. Some of the St. Petersburg papers are outspoken in advocacy of a French alliance.

It is said the man who supplied Solovieff with the pistol with which he attempted to shoot the Czar, has been sentenced to death.

## MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

### A Prominent Citizen Found Dead in the P. E. Seminary Grounds, New York.

#### Scarcely Any Clue to the Perpetrators of the Deed—Details of the Crime So Far as Ascertained.

NEW YORK, July 5.—John F. Seymour, a retired crockery merchant, a brother-in-law of Bishop Seymour, of the Protestant Episcopal church, was found dead yesterday morning in the grounds of the General Theological Seminary, with a bullet wound in his heart. Bishop Seymour is a bachelor, and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour kept house for him. The seminary grounds are enclosed by a wooden picket fence. The grounds are a great resort for tramps and disreputable characters after dark, and Mr. Seymour has been in the habit of going round every night to drive out intruders.

At about 9:30 Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Seymour were sitting together at an open window. He directed her attention to what he said was a woman dressed in white, sitting on the grass and an attendant gentleman near. Mrs. Seymour said she could see the woman only; took an opera glass and then said "yes," she did "see a man and a woman." A few moments afterward and a little before ten o'clock, Seymour said he would go out; his intention was to send the man and woman out of the grounds. About half an hour later Mrs. Seymour saw that the man and woman were gone.

On the same evening Bishop Seymour was away from home until about 11 o'clock. When he came back he was about to lock the doors for the night, when his sister stopped him, saying that Mr. Seymour had gone out to walk about the grounds, telling her that he was going to look for tramps. Not having returned by two o'clock in the morning, the two left the house to search for the missing gentleman, and about midway between the Western Seminary building and Tenth avenue they almost stumbled over the dead body of the man they were searching for. Mr. Seymour lay on his back on the grass, just at the edge of the walk. Examination showed that Mr. Seymour's death was due to a single pistol shot in the left breast. The body was moved to the house, where the ball was extracted and seen to be of what is called a 22 calibre, which is used in the smallest revolvers made.

THREE THEORIES ADVANCED.

No weapon was found, and this greatly increases the mystery attending the case. There are three theories, one that Mr. Seymour committed suicide, which his friends deny; the second, that he was shot accidentally; and the third, that he was murdered. If he committed suicide, it is supposed that he had strength enough to throw the pistol away after shooting himself, or that it was found by a passer-by. Neither the police or the neighbors heard any report of a pistol.

A SLIGHT CLUE.

A reporter met two ladies who said they were sitting on the front steps on the evening of the murder, and shortly after ten o'clock they saw a woman dressed in white and a man with a shawl over his arm in the seminary grounds who came from the direction of the Tenth avenue end of the grounds and walked quickly along the path between the west building and the Twentieth street fence; went out of the gateway in front of the west building and hurried along toward Ninth avenue on the sidewalk. They were respectably dressed. If the man and woman are in any way connected with the death of Mr. Seymour then an important clue is furnished. The ladies say that they could not identify the man and woman unless they were dressed in the same clothes which they wore on Thursday night.

Edward Tyler, a colored man who has been employed about the seminary for the last three years, said to-day that he was in the habit of patrolling the grounds at night, and had frequently ordered away both men and women whom he found tresspassing. Sometimes a drunken man was unwilling to leave, and he had called in a policeman to eject the intruder. Before leaving his house that evening he remarked to Miss Harper, the janitress, that he was going out. She might have mentioned the fact to Mr. Seymour, who would thus have known that he was not watching the grounds as usual. When Miss Harper was questioned on the subject, she said she believed that she did mention Etward's absence to Mr. Seymour.

WAS IT A RANDOM SHOT?

The first and most obvious theory is the one which the friends of the murdered man believe is the true one. If it is true it relieves the police of all responsibility, for they could not have prevented the occurrence and cannot possibly discover, unless by accident, the person who fired the shot. They claim to believe that Mr. Seymour was walking on the grounds and was struck by a random shot. It was on the night of July 3, at about midnight, when the firing of pistols, guns and fire crackers was general all over the city, and the shot would have attracted no attention. And they say if Mr. Seymour met his death in this way it is very probable that the person who fired the shot did not know what he had done.

Another theory is he was killed by some one who was shooting at a cat, as it is no uncommon thing for light sleepers to get up and shoot at cats, which frequently congregate in the neighborhood and raise a hideous noise.

NO CASE OF SUICIDE.

Conversation with the relatives of Mr. Seymour and many of his friends who knew him well revealed the fact that they could not for a moment entertain the supposition that he had committed suicide. They said that he was an earnest Christian and a faithful member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the doctrines of which are severe with regard to the guilt of suicide; that he was especially attached to his family, and for the sake of his family alone it would be impossible for him to take his own life; that his business troubles occurred some years ago, and that lately as to business matters he had been in very good spirits because of his excellent prospects in Springfield, where he intended to go in about a month.

Coroner Flanagan said this morning that he would probably begin the inquest in the case of John F. Seymour on Tuesday next. When questioned as to his own views regarding the tragedy, Coroner Flanagan said: "I do not believe that Mr. Seymour committed suicide. Mr. Seymour was a right-handed man. The only way in which he could have fired such a shot would have been to hold the pistol awkwardly and to discharge it with his thumb. The clothing was not black and there was no trace of powder where the bullet passed through the clothing.

"The natural supposition therefore is that Mr. Seymour was killed by somebody else. I think the shot must have been fired by some one standing near him. The size of the bullet indicates that the weapon used was of small calibre. Such a pistol could not have thrown a ball more than twenty feet with force sufficient to drive it into Mr. Seymour's body."

The Bishop says it his belief that his brother-in-law surprised some one in the ground, and attempted to drive the person or persons off, and was shot during the quarrel. A man and woman respectably dressed were seen to leave the premises soon after his leaving the house.

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

Mr. Seymour was sixty-one years of age, and a hale and vigorous old gentleman. Many years ago he married his cousin, a sister of Bishop Seymour, and daughter of the late Isaac N Seymour. He was engaged in the crockery business until about five years ago, when he met with unavoidable financial reverses and was obliged to suspend. His wife, however, had some means of her own, and the family were in comfortable circumstances. After his failure, Mr. Seymour and his wife took up their residence with Mrs. Seymour's brother, the Dean of the General Theological Seminary, who lives in one of the seminary buildings. Mr. Seymour leaves, besides his widow, three married daughters, one living in Yerkville, another in Rondout, N. Y., and the third in Brooklyn. They were immediately notified of the tragic end of their father. Mr. Seymour was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., June 2, 1818, and came to New York in 1836, when he entered the firm of Joel Seymour & Co., importers of crockery, of which he afterward became the head. He was for several years a director of the Hanover Bank, and at the time of his death was a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company.

## THE DUQUESNE GREYS.

### A Reminiscence of Their Visit to Greensburg in July, 1832.

*To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:*

GREENSBURG, July 3.—On the morning of the 2d of July, 1832, the Duquesne Greys took up their line of march for this ancient borough, formerly the county seat of Allegheny county, to spend their Fourth. The company was officered by Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, John Birmingham and William Little; the route was by the old Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike. It was a hot and dusty march, but still was rendered comparatively easy from our wearing a fatigue dress, our baggage wagons carrying our muskets and knapsacks. The year was memorable from the fact of its being the first advent of the Asiatic cholera into the United States; also it being the locust year. The forests were swarming with them, and their noisy, peculiar cry was exceedingly annoying. The forest trees presented the appearance of having been scathed by lightning, caused by the incisions made by the insects in their tender branches in order to deposit their eggs. We were all very glad to reach our camping ground, and when our tents were pitched and we had partaken of a substantial supper, prepared by ourselves, we were ready for a sound sleep.

We reached Greensburg about noon the following day, when we were received by the volunteers of that place and escorted to our camp ground, which was on a beautiful eminence covered with forest trees, called "Bunker Hill." Every attention was paid to our wants and conveniences by the kind citizens, who seemed to vie with each other as to who could do the most to contribute to our comfort and pleasure. I venture to say that there is not a survivor of that company who was then present that does not look back to that occasion as one of the most agreeable in his existence.

On the 4th we did a large amount of marching, counter marching, forming squares, stars and in fact everything that the company was then capable of performing. In the evening we were all invited to a grand ball at the principal hotel, when dancing was kept up until a late hour, or rather an early hour of the following morning. If the male population were unceasing in their attentions, what can I say of the grace, beauty and bewitching charm of manner of the ladies on that occasion. I will not attempt it; it was simply indescribable. The result was that a number of the gallant boys lost their hearts, and subsequently returned to Greensburg and each brought home a wife.

Our return home was uneventful, except that we stopped for an hour at the Edgeworth Seminary, at Braddock's Field, under the charge of Mrs. Oliver, who entertained us with a handsome lunch.

When we reached Pittsburgh, July 6, we found nearly all the population out to receive us, as it so happened that it was a fast day proclaimed by the churches to avert the Asiatic scourge, which was causing great alarm all over the country.

Being here to-day on business has recalled the foregoing recollections; it does not seem possible that forty-seven years today have rolled around since the above occurred. Besides myself I can only name Jonas R. McClintock, John Birmingham, Wm. Little, Eccles Robinson, Alex. Foster, John B. Guthrie and Wm. Hamilton amongst the survivors of those who made that memorable march.

I had to-day the pleasure of shaking hands with Hon. Edgar Cowan and Gen. Foster, who I am very glad to say is in fine health and looking as if they were good for another score. G.

**A Sour Stomach**

causes dyspepsia, and poor teeth produce sour stomach because the food is not properly masticated. Keep the teeth healthy, and the body at large will be in trim. Use SOZODONT regularly, for it is pleasant and healthful. Once in the house it stays there.

Once smeared between pieces of wood, SPALDING'S GLUE never lets go. It is a fixture. STT

**The Best Medicine for Coughs.**

*Dr. Keyser:* Your medicine called PECTORAL SYRUP has done wonders for my wife. She was under two doctors in St. Paul, and they could not do her any good. She has used two bottles, and her cough is stopped altogether. Send one dozen bottles by express, C. O. D.

J. J. HASKINS,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Keyser's office, 240 Penn avenue.

**RUPTURE**

Skillfully Treated for a Radical Cure with the most approved mechanical appliances, at

**McGUIRE'S**

**Truss and Bandage Establishment,**

**33 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa,**

Second Floor, McClintock Building.

A large assortment of Shoulder Braces, Abdominal and Pile Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Belts, Suspensories, &c., constantly in stock at the lowest prices. Private apartments with experienced assistants in charge. Examination free. Send for rules for measurement, prices, &c. Remember name and number, avoiding inexperienced catch-penny humbugs. Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sunday, from 2 to 6 P. M. jy7:wk WH-AD-R

DR. S. J. HAYES,

DENTIST,

No. 255 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance. jy4:1yd&W

PERSONAL — HEINERICKE BALBACH, born in Germany in 1809, who lived in Phillipsburg, Beaver Co., Pa., in 1834, and later in Zoar, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, widow of Jacob Klingenstein, deceased, has fallen heir to an estate in Germany. She or her heirs can have same by presenting their claims to MAX SCHAMBERG, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburg. A

FOR SALE—BY HALLER, BECK & CO., corner Western and Beaver avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., 10,000 bushels bitter salt for fertilizing purposes; also, patent coiled barrel hoops, 1½ and 2 inch, by the thousand or car load; barrel staves, suitable for sugar, apple and glass barrels; barrel heading, 15, 17½ and 18 inches, at lowest cash price. je30:1md&W

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 148 Water street. ap4:tf&W H. MUNROE

**HOP BITTERS.**

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

**THEY CURE**

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

**$1000 IN GOLD.**

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics: Send for circular.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y.

jy1:eod&W1m

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine my3:W1y

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses willing to DEALERS SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to CIGARS HOWARD MFG. CO. D. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O. mh1:10t W-eow

*MEDICAL.*

**R. R. R.**

**Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.**

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

**R. R. R.**

**RADWAY'S Ready Relief**

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

**From One to Twenty Minutes.**

**NOT ONE HOUR**

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's **Ready Relief** IS A

**CURE FOR EVERY PAIN**

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

**Only Pain Remedy**

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

**In from One to Twenty Minutes,**

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous or Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

**Radway's Ready Relief**

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

**FEVER AND AGUE.**

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

*DR. RADWAY'S*

**SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT**

**THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.**

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

| | Bid. | Asked. | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn. R. R..... | 40 | 40¼ | 3,663 |
| Reading ..... | 19¼ | 19⅝ | 8,756 |
| P. T. & B..... | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 920 |
| Lehigh Valley..... | 41¼ | 42 | 331 |
| U. Co's. N. J..... | 144 | 146 | ..... |
| Cent. Trans. Co..... | 44 | 44½ | ..... |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30s .... | 113¼ | 114 | ..... |
| P. C. & St. L. bonds. | 108¼ | 109¼ | ..... |
| Northern Pacific.... | 13¼ | 13¾ | 318 |
| Do preferred..... | 43 | 43¼ | 1,800 |

(By Associated Press.)

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Government active. Railroad securities firm. There were no sales of C. C. & I. C. Erie seconds active strong and advancing to 77¼.

The stock market was generally strong to-day on slightly decreased volumes of business and the general list closed at the best figures of the day showing an advance of ¼ to 2¼ per cent. In exception to the general firmness were Iron Mountain, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, Wabash, Hannibal & St. Jos which fell off ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Hannibal & St. Jos preferred making the greatest decline toward the close; however, these shares recovered ¼@1¾ per cent and the entire market was firm in tone.

Transactions aggregated 103,000 shares, of which 17,600 were Erie, 6,600 Lake Shore, 7,700 Wabash, 9,900 Northwest, 16,000 St. Paul, common, 2,000 preferred, 1,400 Lackawanna, 2,600 New Jersey Central, 2,700 Michigan Central, 1,000 Union Pacific, 2,800 Hannibal & St. Joseph common, 6,000 preferred, 1,300 Western Union, 4,700 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 9,600 prerred, 1,900 Kansas & Texas, and 1,100 Iron Mountain.

Close—Money market easy at 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills dull 486; sight exchange New York 487¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coup., '81. | 104¼ | New 4 per cts. | 101¾ |
| New 5s..... | 103⅝ | Currency 6s.... | 122 |
| New 4½s..... | 106 | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennesse old... | 33½ | Virginia new.. | 29¼ |
| Tennessee new. | 31½ | Virginia old... | 30 |
| Missouri 6s.... | 105 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Tel..... | 92¼ | C. C. C. & I..... | 52 |
| Quicksilver.... | 14¾ | N. J. Central.. | 52 |
| Do. pref..... | 36 | Rock Island.. | 138 |
| Pacific Mail.. | 15¼ | St. Paul..... | 52⅞ |
| Mariposa..... | 6 | Do. pref..... | 92⅜ |
| Do. pref..... | 7¼ | Wabash ..... | 26¾ |
| N. Y. Central .. | 118¾ | Ft. Wayne .... | 108¾ |
| Adams Ex.... | 106¼ | Terra Haute.... | 10 |
| Fargo Ex..... | 96½ | Do. pref..... | 18¾ |
| American Ex.. | 46¾ | C. & A..... | 84 |
| U. S. Express.. | 48 | Do. pref..... | 115 |
| Erie..... | 28¼ | O. & M..... | 14¾ |
| Do. pref..... | 52½ | Del. & Lack.... | 58 |
| Harlem..... | 156 | A. & P. Tel ... | 36 |
| Michigan C'tl . | 75⅞ | B. & Q..... | 116 |
| Panama ..... | 150 | H. & St. Joe.. | 19 |
| Union Pacific.. | 75⅞ | Do. pref.... | 38⅜ |
| Lake Shore..... | 73⅞ | Canada South'n | 56½ |
| Illinois Central | 89¾ | Cent. Pacific .. | 109¼ |
| P. & C..... | 97¼ | Union..... | 109¾ |
| N. W. C..... | 64¾ | Land Grants... | 113⅝ |
| Do. pref..... | 95¾ | Sinking Fund.. | 114⅝ |
| Kansas Pacific | 56¾ | Louisvi'e & N.. | 64 |
| Kansas Texas.. | 15½ | St. L. & San F. | |
| St.L., K.C. & N. | 18¼ | Do. pref..... | 11 |
| Do. pref..... | 48¼ | Do. pref. 1st. | 22¼ |

### Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 9.—Consols for money, 97 13 16; do account, .....; Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 91; Pennsylvania Central, 41; Reading, 20; Erie, 28½; do. preferred, 53¼. United States bonds—New 5's, 106; 4½s, 109; 4s, 104¾.

Refined petroleum, 6¼@6⅜d.

Linseed oil, 28@28s 5d.

PARIS, July 9.—Rentes, 116f 75c.

ANTWERP, July 9.—Refined petroleum 17f.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton—moderate inquiry and freely supplied at 6⅞@6 15-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,500.

Breadstuffs strong. Wheat—red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 7d@8s 6d. Flour—Western Canal, 8s 9d@10s 6d.

Fine American tallow, 32s.

### The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "The agricultural prospects cause very grave apprehensions Should rain continue the hay crop will be useless except as manure. The condition of wheat is unimproved. Barley in heavy land is nearly ruined, and nothing but the speedy advent of sunshine can prevent almost general failure of the principal crops. In consequence of the weather and light supplies in England, wheat has improved a shilling per quarter in the majority of country markets, but despite the firmness of holders, it has been difficult to establish any advance for home-grown in London, in the face of liberal arrivals and low prices of foreign varieties; previous rates, however, have been well supported, especially for choice parcels, and the tendency is rather toward an advance than a decline. Large foreign arrivals have not caused a scarcity of granary room, as a large proportion has gone direct to the millers, who bought freely to arrive, transactions on the spot having lately been confined to the retail wants of small millers. Maize has varied a little, but is rather against sellers. The arrivals at ports of call have been small. Off the coast wheat was firm at slightly improving prices, particularly towards the close. Maize was steady and unchanged. A good business was done in forward wheat, particularly for red winter for July, August and September shipments, and prices improved six pence per quarter. Maize was not freely offered, though late cheap purchases could not be repeated, and the demand is still slack. Last week's sales of English wheat amounted to 34,934 quarters, at 42s. 4d. per quarter, against 18,202 quarters, at 46s. per quarter, for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending June 28th amounted to 1,415,942 cwt. of wheat and 214,288 cwt. of flour. At Mark Lane to-day (Monday) the supply of English wheat was again small, and prices advanced one to two shillings per quarter. The supply of foreign wheat was fair, and it advanced a shilling. Flour advanced 6d. per barrel, and oats 3d. to 6d. per quarter. Maize and barley were steady."

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1879.

Business was again steady to-day along Liberty street, with no features worthy of special mention. The volume of transactions exceeds that at this time for years past, and our produce and commission merchants are correspondingly satisfied with the condition of affairs. Receipts of all the leading staples are large, while the demand keeps up well.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

### Country Produce.

Eggs were again in good demand and prices advanced somewhat. Some sales were effected at a slight advance to the prices we give, but most transactions were at our figures. The market is easy in fruits, vegetables and potatoes, and prices are slowly declining, owing to increased receipts, although the demand is quite active. Butter dull and unchanged, most all the sales being of the choice qualities.

APPLES—Choice, $3 25@3 50; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, 75c@$1 25; new stock, $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 8@9c; medium, 5@7c; common, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory 6½@6¾c, jobbing; 6@6¼c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7@7½c, jobbing; 7¾@8¼c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 13c; in cases, 12½@13c.

FRUITS—Raspberries, $4 00@4 25 ₱ stand; cherries, $1 50 ₱ box; bananas, $2 00@2 25 ₱ bunch; pineapples, 9@10c each by barrel.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c.

NEW POTATOES—Bermudas, $5 50@6 00; Louisiana Peerless, $5 00; Norfolk Rose, $3 00@3 25; old peachblows, $1 10.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c; spring chickens, 40@50c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for pennsylvania; $1 50@1 55 for western;

VEGETABLES—Virginia tomatoes, $1 00@1 25 ₱ box; Virginia cucumbers 75c@$1 00 ₱ box; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl.

### Grain, Flour and Feed.

No changes have occurred to-day in the grain trade, which remains steady and firm. Owing to rather unfavorable reports from Europe, most of our merchants believe higher prices will rule, as the demand from abroad will be greater. In the flour trade there is also a firm feeling and the business transacted is quite large. Orders are coming in freely, and this department of trade promises to be active for some time.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 08@1 10; medium do, $1 05@1 07; prime white $1 06@1 08.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 43@45c; mixed, 41@42c; prime yellow shelled, 43@44c mixed 40@41c.

Oats—Prime white, 34@35c; mixed, 32@33c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c: fall, 85@95c.

Rye—58@60c ₱ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 50@5 75; choice amber wheat, $6 00@6 25; prime red winter, do., $5 75@6 00; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $11 00@13 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $11 00@12 50; prairie, $7 50@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $10 00@10 50; middlings, brown, $14 00@16 00, middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $18 00@20 00.

### Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market moved to-day without any change in prices. The business transacted is large and most of our merchants have all they can do. Sugars are quite firm, and it would not surprise us were there a rise soon; yet this may be prevented by heavy receipts. The provision market is also active and in a satisfactory condition.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 17c; choice Rio, 16c; prime Rio, 15c; good Rio, 12c; ordinary Rio, 10½c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 11¼@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java in bulk, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A 8⅝@8¾c; off white, 8c; ex. C yellows 7¾@7½c; molasses 5¾@6¾c; New Orleans, 6½@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8c; good do. 7¼c; Rangoon, 6½@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; cora starch 6¾@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11½@12c; stearine 9@10c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6¼c; French, 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 9¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 9¾c; do 14 lbs and under, 10¼c; extra. s c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, 7¾c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 12¼c; do. do. knuckles and round 14¼c; do., do., all flats, 10¾c; bacon shoulders, 5c; do. short rib sides 6¼c; do clear rib sides 6½c; mess pork per bbl, $10 75; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 9c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¾c. Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18lbs and upwards, 9½c; do 14 to 18 lbs 10c; do 14 lbs and under, 10½c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 8c; dried beef, extra s. c., in sets, 12½c; do knuckles and rounds, 14½c; do. do. all flats, 11c. Beef tongues, $6 25.

### Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5¼c; No. 1 do. green, 4¾c; No. 1 do. red tipped, 4¼@4½c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ₱ cans, ₱ box, 85c@$1 05; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 0@$1 10; gooseberries, 90c@$1 00; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 ₱ cans ₱ doz, $1 90@2 20; tomatoes, do, 85c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 50; half do, $3 30.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 50c; yellow do, 49c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼@7½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¼c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4¼@4½c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5½c. Almonds-Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00. Oranges, per box, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00@5 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@4 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark 35@46c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c: bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, July 9.

The market to-day was very quiet and dull, and it is apparent that the larger speculators have withdrawn from it. It opened at 68¾c, advanced to 70c, declined to 69¾c, advanced to 70c, declined to 69¾c, advanced to and closed at 70c bid.

Sales, 19,000 barrels; shipments, 43,531; Chartiers, 143,800.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¾c; Philadelphia, 6¾c; New York, 7c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 05; country, 85@90c;

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York**—JULY 9.—Cotton dull and easy at 12 3-16@12 5-16c; futures weak. Flour higher; receipts, 18,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 75@4 10; common to good extra $4 20@4 60; good to choice $4 65@6 50; white wheat extra $4 75@5 25; extra Ohio $4 20@6 00; St. Louis $4 10@6 50; Minnesota patent process $5 75@8 00. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; receipts, 32,000 bushels; rejected spring 84c; No. 4 do 96c; No. 3 do. $1 02@1 02¼; No. 2 do. $1 15@1 16; ungraded do. 98c@$1 13; ungraded winter red $1 14@1 21; No. 3 do $1 16; No. 2 do. $1 22@1 24; steamer No. 2 do. $1 20; ungraded amber $1 18@1 21; No. 1 do. $1 21; ungraded white $1 12@1 18; No. 1 do. sales 36,000 bushels at $1 19¼@1 20¼; No. 1 white, July $1 18 bid, $1 20 asked; August, $1 15⅜ bid, $1 16¼ asked; No. 2 red July, $1 19⅜ bid, $1 20½ asked; August $1 15¾ bid, $1 16 asked; September $1 14¼ bid, $1 15 asked. Rye firmer; western 63c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn active but lower; receipts, 71,000 bushels; yellow western 46½@46¾c; white 50c; round yellow 50c; steamer 44¾c bid, 45¼c asked; No. 2 July 45¾ bid, 45¾c asked; August 46¼c bid, 46¾c asked; September 47¾c asked. Oats stronger; receipts, 9,000 bushels; mixed western 39½@41c; white western 41@42. Hay in good demand. Hops steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes 11⅛@14¾c; job lots 11¼@16c. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining 6⅝@6 9-16c. Molasses steady. Rice strong. Petroleum dull, weak and lower; United 69¾@70c; crude 5½@5¾c. Tallow dull. Rosin quiet and in fair demand. Rosin quiet at $1 35@1 40. Turpentine quiet but firm at 27½c. Eggs quiet but steady; western 10@12c. Pork stronger and very quiet; new mess $10 25; old $9 50. Beef nominally unchanged. Cutmeats quiet but steady; long clear middles $5 25; short cut $5 45. Lard a trifle firmer and less active; prime steam $6 37½. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese nominally unchanged. Whisky firmer; held at $1 07½.

Metals quiet and unchanged. Leather—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 20@22½c. Wool quiet but steady; domestic fleece 30@45c; pulled 20@40c; unwashed 9@32c.

**Philadelphia**—JULY 9.—Flour in good demand prices higher; Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, $4 87½@5 25; Ohio family, good, $5 50@5 62½; Minnesota patent process $6 70@6 75. Rye flour firm at $3 25. Wheat excited; No. 2 red, elevator, car lots, $1 14¼. Corn in good demand; rejected, on track, 43@44c; steamer do 43@44c; yellow western do 46c; sail, mixed, do 45@46c. Oats firm with a moderate inquiry; mixed western 37@37½c; fair Ohio white 39c. Provisions firmer. Beef mess $12 00. Hams—Smoked 10¾@11¾c; pickled 8¼@9¼c. Lard—Western 6¼@6½c. Butter steady; creamery 15@17c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 14@15c; Western Reserve extra 11@13c. Eggs dull; western 10@11c. Cheese weak; western full cream 5¾@5½c. Petroleum dull; crude 6c; refined 6¾c. Whisky firm; western $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 1,800 barrels; wheat, 8,500 bushels; corn, 62,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 16,000 bushels; corn, 71,000 bushels.

Last Call—Wheat—No. 2 red, July, $1 13¾ bid; $1 15 asked; August, $1 13 bid; $1 13¾ asked. Corn firm; sail, mixed July 44¼c bid; 44¾c asked; August, 45¼c bid, 45¾c asked; September, 45¾c bid, 46c asked; October, 46¼c bid, 46¾c asked.

**Chicago**—JULY 9.—Flour steady Wheat demand active and prices have advanced; irregular, nervous and somewhat excited; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 03 bid cash and July; $1 01¾c bid August; $1 00¾ bid September; No. 3 do, 90c; rejected 75c. Corn fairly active and higher; No. 2 high mixed 37¼c bid cash or July; 37½@38c August; 38¾c bid September; rejected 34½@34¾c. Oats fairly active and higher; No. 2, 33¾c cash; 33¼@33½c July; 30¾c August; 28¾c September; rejected 28¾c. Rye fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 52c cash and July. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet but firm; $9 85@9 90 cash; $9 87½@9 90 August; $9 97½ September. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $6 07½@6 10 cash; $6 10@6 15 August; $6 22½@6 25 September. Bulkmeats—Shoulders $3 92½@3 95; short clear $5 05@5 07½; short rib $4 95@4 97½. Whisky firm at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 42,000 bushels; corn, 213,000 bushels; oats, 36,000 bushels; rye, 3,800 bushels; barley, 3,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 239,000 bushels; corn, 279,000 bushels; oats, 28,000 bushels; rye, 460 bushels; barley, 500 bushels.

**New Orleans**—JULY 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine $3 50@4 00; double $4 50; treble $4 75@5 62½; high grades $5 75@6 12½. Corn quiet; western 47@52c. Oats dull at 37c. Cornmeal—Demand fair and prices higher at $2 50@2 60. Hay scarce and firm; prime $18 00; choice $22 05@23 50. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $10 50@10 75. Lard steady; tierce $6 75@7 25; keg $7 25@7 75. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, $4 25; packed $4 37½. Bacon steady; shoulders $4 50; clear rib $6 12½@6 25; clear $6 37½@6 50. Sugar cured hams, demand fair; maket firm; canvassed $9 00@11 50, as in size. Whisky dull; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady and in fair demand; Rio, cargos, ordinary to prime, 11@14¾c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; inferior to good common 6@6¼c; common to good common 6¾@6¾c; yellow clarified 7¼@7¾c. Molasses dull and nominal; fermenting 24@30c; common 25@28c; fair 28@30c. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¼@7½c. Bran quiet at 65c. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills 487.

**Cincinnati**—JULY 9.—Cotton dull at 12c. Flour stronger; family $4 75@5 75. Wheat active, firm and higher; new 95c@$1 07; receipts, 46,000 bushels; shipments, 30,000 bushels. Corn stronger at 38½@39c. Oats in good demand and full prices at 34@36c. Rye in good demand and a shade higher at 58@59c. Barley nominally unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at 10¼@10½c. Lard stronger; current make $6 00@6 05. Bulkmeats stronger and in improved demand; shoulders $3 90; short rib, $4 90 cash; $5 12½ seller September; short clear $5 10. Bacon in good demand at $4 37½, $5 37½, $5 40, $5 70@5 75. Whisky dull at $1 04. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 65c.

**Milwaukee**—JULY 9.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat firm; opened at an advance of 1¾c, and closed strong; No. 1 Mwilaukee hard $1 08; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 02⅝; July $1 02½; August $1 01½; September $1 00¾; No. 3 do 89c; No. 4 83½c; rejected 76½c. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 37¼c. Oats in good demand and scarce; No. 2 33⅜c. Rye higher; No. 1 53c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring 67c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at $9 85 cash. Lard—Prime steam $6 10. Hogs dull and unchanged at $3 70@3 95. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2@2¼. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 45,000 bushels.

**Boston**—JULY 9.—Flour steady; western superfine $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25; western extra $4 00@4 75; Minnesota do $4 00@5 75; winter wheat Ohio and Michigan $4 75@5 50; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 50@6 50; Minnesota Patent Process $6 00. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 47@48½c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white 42@45c; No. 2 white 40¼c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 38½@39¼c. Rye 65@66c. Receipts—Flour, 29,000 barrels; corn, 50,000 bushels; wheat, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,200 barrels; corn 25,000 bushels.

**Louisville**—JULY 9.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; red and amber 97c. Corn quiet; white 44c; mixed 39c. Oats easier; white 34c; mixed 33c. Rye dull and lower at 74c. Hay steady at $12 00@15 00. Pork quiet and steady at $10 75. Lard steady; choice leaf, tierce, $7 75; kegs $8 75. Bulkmeats steady at $3 87½, $3 90, $5 05, $5 30. Bacon steady at $4 25 $5 40, $5 65. Sugar cured hams $10 00@11 00. Whisky steady at $1 04.

**Toledo**—JULY 9.—Wheat strong; amber Michigan, July, held at $1 08; No. 2 red winter, July, $1 07½; August and September $1 05; western amber, August, $1 05; new No. 3 red $1 04. Corn steady; high mixed 39½c; No. 2 spot or July 39c. Oats quiet; No. 2 held at 34c; 33c bid; Michigan 33¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels.

## DRY GOODS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1879.

This market is substantially the same as at the date of our last report. The only change we have made in our quotations is an advance of a quarter cent in Fruit of the Loom, which now rules at 9¾ cents. Wholesale merchants report business quiet, with sales rather light. Great preparations are now making for the fall trade, which is expected to open early and to be active.

COTTON FLANNELS.

| | Br'ds. | Bl'd. | | Br'ds. | Bl'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ellerton HHH | 20¾ | 22¾ | Nashau XXX | 15 | 16½ |
| do W H | 19 | 21 | do XX | 12½ | 13½ |
| do W N | 15 | 17 | do A | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| do H | 15 | 17 | do A | 9½ | 10¾ |
| do N | 12¾ | 14 | do A | 8½ | 10 |
| do G | 11½ | 13 | do B | 7¾ | 8¾ |
| do P | 10 | 11¾ | do T | 6¾ | 7½ |
| do Q | 9½ | 10½ | do H | 6¼ | 7 |
| do S | 8¾ | 9½ | Tremont D | 6½ | 7¼ |
| do T | 8 | 9 | do H | 7¾ | 8½ |
| do Y | 7 | 8 | do P | 8 | 9 |
| do C L | 6½ | 7¾ | do T | 9¾ | 11 |
| Hamilton L | 6¾ | 7¾ | do A | 10 | 11½ |
| do K | 6¾ | 7¾ | do Y | 10 | 11½ |
| do X F | 8¾ | 9¾ | do X | 10½ | 12 |
| do F st'l | 10 | 11 | do XX | 12½ | 14 |
| do X | 11 | 12 | do XXX | 13½ | 15 |
| do XX | 12 | 13 | do XXXX | 15 | 17 |
| do XXX | 14 | 15¾ | | | |

BROWN SHEETINGS.

| | Width. | P'ce | | Width. | P'ce |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penn A No. 1 | 4 | 8 | Lawrence XXX | 40 | 9 |
| Anchor A No 1 | 36 | 8 | Appleton A | 44 | 9¾ |
| Eagle No. 1 | 36 | 8 | Appleton fine H | 44 | 7 |
| Nonatook | | 7¾ | Appleton XX | 44 | 8½ |
| Idaho | | 7¾ | Laconia O | 40 | 7½ |
| Magnolia | | 6¾ | Laconia | | 9-4 29 |
| Indian Queen | | 6¾ | Laconia | | 10-4 25½ |
| Atlanta | 36 | 6½ | Pocasset Canoe | 40 | 8¾ |
| Chippewa C | 36 | 8¾ | Androscogin | | 9-4 21 |
| Cherokee | 36 | 8¾ | Androscogin | | 10-4 24 |
| Hartsone | 44 | 6½ | Pittsburgh family | | 7¾ |
| Newbury | 36 | 6½ | Bristol | | 7¾ |
| Lawrence L. L. | 36 | 6½ | Atlantic H | | 8 |

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canoe | 27 | 4 | Lonsdale | 36 | 9½ |
| Bellandvale | 36 | 8 | Lonsdale Cam | 36 | 11 |
| Fairmount | 36 | 6¾ | Fruit of Loom | 36 | 9½ |
| Fairmount | 38 | 8¾ | Davol | 36 | 10 |
| Red Bank | 36 | 6 | Wamsutta | 36 | 12 |
| Rochdale | 36 | 7½ | Nashua | 40 | 12 |
| Blackstone | 36 | 8½ | Nashua | 44 | 13 |
| Pocahontas | 36 | 9 | Peperell | 9-4 | 24 |
| HillSemperidem | 36 | 9 | Peperell | 10-4 | 27 |
| HillSemperidem | 38 | 7¾ | | | |

GINGHAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lancaster | 9 | Berkshire | 8 |
| Glasgow | 8½ | Jas. Long's | 8 |
| Glasgow | 9 | Plunket's | 8½ |
| Do. dress styles | 9 | Lancaster dress style | 9 |
| American | 6¾ | Renfrew dress styles | 9 |

SHIRTING PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cocheco | 6 | Oriental | 5½ |
| Merrimac | 6 | Sprague's | 5½ |
| Anchor | 5½ | Southbridge | 5½ |

PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific | 6 | Sprague | 6½ |
| Conestoga fancy | 6 | Harmony | 5 |
| Hamilton fancy | 5½ | Gloucester | 5½ |
| Harmer fancy | 5½ | Cocheco fancy | 5½ |
| Richmond | 5½ | Merrimac | 6½ |
| Merrimac | 5½ | Albion solid | 6½ |
| American fancy | 5½ | Simpson's black | 6½ |
| Southbridge | 5½ | " fast black | 6 |
| Oriental fancy | 5½ | " mourning | 6½ |

TICKING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conestoga X | 7-8 | Thorndike | 7-8 |
| Conestoga A A | 7-8 | Portsmouth | 7-8 |
| Conestoga C T | 4-4 | Portsmouth | 4-4 |
| do gold middle | 4-4 | Whittaker | 7-8 |
| do prem. A | 4-4 | Whittaker | 4-4 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn Mills bu bags | 23 | Penn Mills No. 2 batting | 10 |
| " " 2¾ | 32 | Keystone | 17 |
| Allegheny 3 | 21 | Grove | 15 |
| Banner 2 | 19 | Pittsburgh, No. 2 | 10½ |
| " 3 | 18 | Eagle No. 2 | 9½ |
| Penn Mills Carpet chain white | 22 | Penn Mills cotton twine | 22 |
| Penn Mills Carpet chain white | 27 | Penn Mill yarn | 22 |
| Penn Mill No. 1 batting | 20 | Penn Mill candle-wicking | 22 |

PACIFIC MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3-4 Poplin lustres | 12 | 3-4 Fancies | 16½@20 |
| 3-4 Pacific cashm's | 12 | 6-4 Alpacas | 16@21 |
| 3-4 Alpaca lustres | 18 | 6-4 Poplins | 22½@35 |
| 3-4 Twills | 16 | 6-4 Beige | 16½ |
| 3-4 Indian cashm's | 20 | 6-4 Tafeta | 21 |
| 3-4 Beige | 15 | 6-4 Cashmere, C 2 | 21 |
| 3-4 Cashmere bge | 15 | 6-4 " A C | 30 |
| 3-4 Steel lustres | 18 | 4-4 Ptd cord jacon's | 10½ |
| 3-4 Beige lustres | 18 | 4-4 Ptd 1,400 lawns | 11 |
| 3-4 Mixed lustres | 18 | 4-4 Ptd organdis ex | 14 |
| 3-4 Camelots | 18 | 4-4 Ptd cretonnes | 14 |
| 3-4 Dentelles | 18 | 4-4 Plain colors do | 10½ |
| 3-4 Fancy dentelles | 20 | 4-4 " percales | 15 |
| 3-4 Austr' li'n crepe | 20 | 4-4 Pacific shirtings | 15 |

MANCHESTER MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3-4 Cashmeres | 12½ | 3-4 Alpaca fancies | 16½ |
| 3-4 " | 20 | 3-4 Brocadedo | 20 |
| 3-4 Alpacas | 15 | 6-4 De Bege | 20 |
| 3-4 Cords | 15 | 6-4 " | 21 |
| 3-4 De Bege | 15 | 6-4 Melange | 21 |
| 3-4 " | 18½ | 6-4 Plain suitings | 21 |
| 3-4 Melange | 16½ | 6-4 Twilled do | 21 |
| 3-4 Plain suitings | 16½ | 6-4 Cashmeres | 21 |
| 3-4 Twilled do | 16½ | 7-4 " | 30 |

ARLINGTON MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3-4 Cashmeres | 16½ | 6-4 Black damasse | 27½ |
| 3-4 Cashmerine | 20 | 6-4 Fancy do | 25 |
| 3-4 Marmora | 19 | 6-4 B enrietta | 30 |
| 3-4 Lima | 18 | 3-4 Fancy figures | 20 |
| 3-4 Princess Alice | 21 | | |

HAMILTON MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3-4 Alpacas | 13 | 3-4 Cashmeres | 16 |
| 3-4 Poplins | 16 | Tycoon reps | 18½ |

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton goods generally quiet in first hands, but prices remain firm and stocks light. Grain bags in active demand by western buyers. Dark prints are meeting with more attention, but the supply continues meagre, Dress goods quiet. Men's wear woolens in good request, but stocks are well in hand and prices firm. Foreign goods dull.

## THE WOOL MARKET